





## Italy Leader Resigns, Paving Way For Vote

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

ROME — After eight months of overseeing one of the most turbulent eras of postwar Italian history, Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi resigned on Thursday, opening the way for early elections to purge the country's disgraced political elite.

Mr. Ciampi, 73, a former Central Bank governor, handed his resignation to President Oscar Luigi Scalfaro after a final, rowdy debate in the parliament — the last, formal bastion of a political order that Italians have repeatedly repudiated because of its corruption. His government was Italy's 52d since World War II.

The development marked a turning point in Italy's tortuous advance toward political renewal and the installation of a new political class to replace the Christian Democrat-dominated inner circle that ran the land for four decades.

It is now possible for President Scalfaro to dissolve the legislature. Constitutionally, new elections may then be held after 70 days, offering Italians their first chance to change their rulers since Europe's biggest corruption scandal began decimating the political old guard almost two years ago.

Since then, more than 3,000 politicians and businessmen have been implicated in a scandal involving bribes for government contracts and a system whereby, in essence, politicians looted the vast state sector of the economy to finance themselves and their parties.

The big question after Mr. Ciampi's resignation was when and how Mr. Scalfaro, himself a veteran Christian Democrat, would react to it. A presidential statement said he "reserved his decision" on his response.

Many Italian analysts had forecast that the Italian president, whose largely ceremonial role now assumes much greater importance, would quickly dissolve parliament, announce an election date and possibly name Mr. Ciampi as an interim prime minister to run the country until the vote.

But with Mr. Scalfaro himself facing accusations, which he has denied, of wrongdoing during an earlier spell as interior minister, and with his Christian Democratic colleagues desperate for time to regroup, it remained uncertain when he would act.

The corruption scandal has driven Italians in the hundreds of thousands away from the Christian Democrats and their allies since the last national vote in April 1992 gave them the narrow edge they still hold in parliament.

Since then, erstwhile political outsiders, the former Communist Democratic Party of the Left, the insurgent Northern League and even the neofascist Italian Social Movement — have surged to the fore in local votes, leaving Italy with a parliament so far removed from popular sentiment that many Italians call it illegitimate.

New elections would, in all probability, result in a straight showdown between left and right, and as many as two-thirds of the 900-plus legislators could lose their parliamentary seats, and thus their immunity from prosecution.

The earliest an election could be held is March 20 but, for technical reasons, a delay of just a few days by President Scalfaro in announcing the ballot could put the vote back to April 10. Some Christian Democrats want it put off until June while the party tries to rebuild its image, change its name and fight for a comeback.

Reform-minded groups like the former Communists and the Northern League say they favor an early vote.

"I cannot but take note of the profound division in parliament," Mr. Ciampi told legislators on Thursday, arguing that their differences raised "a question over the conditions indispensable for further productive work by parliament."



Muslim refugees from Bosnia watching Thursday as food from Islamic aid groups was distributed at a shelter near Zagreb, Croatia.

## Behind a Nameless Sarajevo Death, a Life

By Chuck Sudetic  
New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The world came to know her only in death, in television images and newspaper pictures, face down in a pool of blood on a sidewalk, wearing a knee-length gray coat and black rubber boots.

She was Tuesday's representative image of the thousands of people who have fallen victim to the shelling of Sarajevo by Serbian nationalist forces dug in on the mountains around the city, unharmed by any weapons the Bosnian Army has at its disposal.

The dead woman was Ljiljana Pajic, 66, a widow, a grandmother, a retired cafeteria worker, a Serb who chose to stay in her three-room apartment despite the 21-month siege of the Bosnian capital.

On Wednesday, grieving relatives, friends and neighbors reflected on the absurdity of Mrs. Pajic's death and whether the Bosnian Army's efforts to break the Serbian hold on this city should go on, even against the odds and even when it is clear that with each attempt the

Serbs will bombard civilian targets and kill more people like her.

Mrs. Pajic died, United Nations officials said, from a "retaliatory" Serbian attack after Bosnian Army mortars opened fire at about 10 A.M. Tuesday. The Serbian shelling killed 9 people, wounded 60 others and closed the city's airport to humanitarian aid flights.

The shell that killed Mrs. Pajic ripped into the sidewalk at about 11 A.M. while she was walking to a nearby Red Cross office with a message for her granddaughter, 18, on the Serbian side of the city line, relatives said.

The shrapnel tore away the front half of Mrs. Pajic's head, killing her immediately. The message was still in her pocket.

"Thank God that you are all alive and well, and that we're all alive and well," she wrote, asking her granddaughter to send boxes of powdered milk and a picture of her grandson's wedding in a package through the Serbian Orthodox Church's aid organization. "It would make grandma happier than anything else to see you at least in a picture."

On Wednesday, the dead woman's half-Serbian, half-Croatian nephew, Slavko Pajic, sipped coffee with friends and neighbors in her second-floor apartment and took calls from relatives.

"The stupid thing here is that it has come to an ethnic war," he said, explaining that of his dead aunt's two sons — both Serbs, both Bosnian Army soldiers — one is married to a Croat and the other to a Muslim, while her two daughters are married to Serbs.

"Look at how we are mixed," he said. "I stayed here because I'm not a nationalist and 90 percent of my friends are Muslims."

"Each side here should admit its mistakes and guilt and end this right now," Mr. Pajic said. "The world community could have stopped this if they had acted immediately. Now it is all over. It has become a matter of revenge."

"The shells don't ask, 'Who is a Serb? Who is a Croat? Who is a Muslim?'" said Halil Prizina, one of Mr. Pajic's Muslim friends. "The Serbs with the guns aren't thinking with their own heads. All of the military activity in Sarajevo should be stopped."

## Major's New Ache: Report on Vote Manipulation

By Richard W. Stevenson  
New York Times Service

LONDON — To Britain's Conservative government, wracked by internal dissension and searching for a fresh approach after more than 14 years in power, the adoption several months ago of a "back to basics" strategy emphasizing family values, law and order and a commitment to education seemed just the ticket.

But now even that strategy, initially viewed as a politically safe antidote to the squabbling within the party and the government's dismal standing in public opinion polls, has blown up in Prime Minister John Major's face.

Having warned in speeches of the perils to society of a loss of moral values and the rising number of single mothers, Mr. Major and other party leaders have been embarrassed by disclosures over the past few weeks about the sex lives of a number of their prominent fellow Tories.

In the most publicized case, a mid-ranking minister in the Environment Department, Tim Yeo, who had been among those preaching traditional family values, was forced to resign after admitting that he had fathered a child last year in an extramarital affair.

In a second case, the wife of another minister, Lord Cairness, was found dead last week on the eve of her 19th wedding anniversary, an apparent suicide. Lady Diana Cairness had been distraught, her parents said in newspaper interviews, because her husband had been having an affair. Lord Cairness resigned his post as minister for shipping following his wife's death.

Mr. Major's problems spread Thursday when an official investigation into the management of the country's most prominent local government, the Tory-controlled council in London's Westminster district, concluded that officials had manipulated the sale of government-owned housing in 1990 in an attempt to bring more Conservative Party voters into wards where electoral strength hung in the balance. The officials, who include one current Conservative member of Parliament, Barry Legg, denied any wrongdoing.

The investigation, said Jack Straw, a high Labor Party official, "shows that the Tory party is rotten and immoral to the core." Mr. Straw added, "They have abandoned basic principles of public morality."

Faced with an almost gleeful onslaught

of criticism from the opposition parties, Mr. Major has sought to decouple his "back to basics" strategy, the centerpiece of his government's domestic policy, from questions of personal morality, saying his emphasis is on issues such as improving schools.

One of his ministers, Alastair Barr, was heckled and booed when he spoke Thursday in London at a conference on family values. The following speaker was Sara Keays, whose extramarital affair with Cecil Parkinson, a prominent Tory, led to a child and his resignation from the government in 1983.

"What is intolerable is to be lectured by political leaders on how we should live," Miss Keays said, when they themselves "are living a lie."

In political terms, Mr. Major is clearly heading into a critical period. Even within his own party, he is increasingly under attack for failing to articulate where he wants to lead the party and the country. His only major initiative apart from "back to basics" has been a high-risk effort to seek peace negotiations over Northern Ireland. So far that effort has yielded little progress in the face of continued violence by the Irish Republican Army.

Despite slow but steady improvement in the economy — unemployment figures released on Wednesday showed that joblessness dipped to 9.8 percent in December, the first time it had been below 10 percent in 18 months — the government's poll ratings have plummeted to continuously low levels. The most recent poll, published Wednesday by The Guardian, showed 50 percent of respondents saying they would vote for the opposition Labor Party in a general election, with the Conservatives at 26 percent and the Liberal Democrats at 20 percent.

Advisers to Mr. Major had expressed optimism late last year that 1994 would allow the prime minister to regain his authority within the party, which was deeply split last year over whether to back his call to approve the Treaty on European Union. Mr. Major won that fight, but only barely. He does not have to call a general election until 1997.

But political analysts are again questioning whether Mr. Major would be able to survive a poor showing by the party in elections this June for the European Parliament. They are pointing to Kenneth Clarke, the chancellor of the exchequer, as his most likely successor.

## Serbs Seek To Cut Off Northern Bosnia City

New York Times Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — United Nations officials and Radio Serbia reported military advances Thursday on two key central Bosnian battle fronts that could radically reshape the military situation in this war-torn country.

Radio Serbia asserted that Bosnian Serb forces had, after 60 days of heavy shelling and frequent infantry attacks, breached Bosnian Army lines near the town of Olovo and threatened to cut a road used to supply the northern city of Tuzla.

Bosnian military officials, however, denied the radio report from Olovo, and United Nations officials in Sarajevo could not confirm it.

UN officials, meanwhile, confirmed that Muslim military forces in central Bosnia had delivered a severe setback to the Croatian militia, practically cutting in half a Croatian-held pocket around the towns of Vitez and Busovaca.

"The Bosnian Army has succeeded in reaching the Lasva Valley road," said Lieutenant Colonel Bill Altkman, spokesman for the United Nations military force in Bosnia, referring to the Muslims' capture of the main supply route running between Vitez and Busovaca. "In some locations it had small units across the road."

Colonel Altkman said the Bosnians captured the road near the village of Santici after three days of fierce fighting. He said the battle line now intersected the road in two places with a Bosnian redoubt extending across it from the north.

Sarajevo radio said Thursday that Bosnian Army units on the highway had repulsed six counterattacks by the Croatian forces and asserted that the capture of the road portended the complete defeat of the Croatian militia in the area.

Colonel Altkman described the Vitez-Busovaca pocket as an "hourglass" being pressed at the northern and southern sides of its narrowest part. The pocket was being defended by some of the most formidable forces in the Croatian militia, including units responsible for a massacre of Muslims in the nearby village of Ahmici last April.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### U.S. Expands Women's Combat Role

WASHINGTON (AP) — Defense Secretary Les Aspin moved Thursday to help open up more ground-combat jobs for female soldiers, saying expanding opportunities for women in the military "is right, and it's smart."

Mr. Aspin announced that the "risk rule" that had prevented women from serving in many combat jobs would be lifted as of Oct. 1. The rule had barred women from noncombat units where the risk was as great as that in combat units. But since women now can serve in combat aircraft and on navy combat ships, Mr. Aspin said, "this rule has been overtaken by events."

He also issued a policy that requires ground combat. Under the new regulation, women will not serve in ground units that "engage the enemy on the ground with weapons," are exposed to hostile fire, and "have a high probability of direct physical contact with the personnel of a hostile force."

### U.S. Moves Toward Less Secrecy

WASHINGTON (AP) — The latest version of a new presidential order on government secrecy would require for the first time that officials weigh the public's interest in security information before it is ever stamped "classified," according to a senior White House official.

The new requirement is meant to encourage more extensive classification of government documents and information, but it also has the potential to pay loose data that were unnecessary for national security in the first place, American officials and independent experts say.

### Fossil Hints Whales Once Walked

WASHINGTON (AP) — Scientists have discovered unusually complete fossil remains of what could be an ancestor of modern whales that might have walked on land and hunted in the sea about 50 million years ago.

The structure of the bones suggests the creature, discovered in an ancient sea bed in Pakistan, walked around on land like a present-day sea lion, researchers said Thursday. But while in the water, the animal had the characteristics of a powerful and agile swimmer, like a whale.

The fossil remains were discovered in 1992 by researchers at Northeastern Ohio University's College of Medicine. A report on their discovery is published in Friday's issue of the journal *Science*.

### Mexico Sees an Opening for Talks

SAN CRISTOBAL DE LAS CASAS, Mexico (AP) — The government's peace envoy conferred a measure of legitimacy on an insurgent guerrilla movement Thursday by formally accepting it as a political and military force. This was a second step by the government toward meeting rebel demands for talks.

The envoy, Manuel Camacho Solis, also said he had received messages "from various parts of the country" that might be an opening to negotiations. He did not elaborate, and it was not clear if he had heard directly from rebel leaders or from parties that sympathized with the rebels.

President Carlos Salinas de Gortari announced a unilateral cease-fire on Wednesday in the southern state of Chiapas and said troops would fire on rebels and their strongholds only if attacked first. He also offered to pardon the guerrillas if they desisted. But there was no sign of the government meeting a rebel demand that the 14,000 soldiers in Chiapas be withdrawn.

### Red Army Suspect Ruled a Suicide

SCHWERIN, Germany (Reuters) — German prosecutors closed an investigation on Thursday into the death of a suspected leftist guerrilla during a police ambush in June, after concluding that he had committed suicide.

Interim reports from independent Swiss forensic scientists and other institutes had insisted that the suspect, Wolfgang Grams, shot himself in the head in police custody about a week after a shoot-out in a train station in the town of Bad Kleinau.

The chief state prosecutor, Gert Schwarz, said at a news conference that there were no grounds to think that Mr. Grams, who was believed to have been a member of the Red Army Faction, had been killed by the police.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Crossing the Channel With a Big Mac

LONDON (AP) — "Stella Sealink," which is competing with the Channel Tunnel for millions of passengers on its route between Dover, England, and Calais, France, announced Thursday that a McDonald's restaurant would be serving fast food on one of its ferries, the *Stella Fantasia*, by the end of the month.

"This is another tunnel buster, particularly for families," said Gareth Cooper, Stella Sealink's managing director. "They'll never be able to buy a Big Mac on a Channel Tunnel train." The tunnel, which opens May 8 to passenger traffic, is jockeying a quicker crossing of the English Channel, although people in Le Shuttle train cars will have to stay around their cars during the 35-minute crossing.

US Airways wants more business sending people to their final destination. Funeral directors who are booking flights for bodies and mourners can call a special line intended to make reservations easier. And for every 30 corpses shipped on US Airways, the funeral director gets a free round-trip ticket for domestic travel.

Criminal charges have been filed against six people accused of robbing foreign tourists at Manila's international airport in connivance with airport police, officials said Thursday.

## French Education Bill Is Annulled

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France's constitutional court annulled an education bill on Thursday that had lifted restrictions on spending by local authorities on private schools.

In its ruling, the independent nine-member panel struck down the law, saying it failed to guaran-

tee equality of treatment among private schools.

The new legislation had granted unlimited use of public funds to the country's private, mainly Roman Catholic, schools. Prime Minister Edouard Balladur had come under fire from both left and right after the education bill was rushed through the Senate last month in the middle of the night.

The bill allowed municipalities to finance all investments of private schools, abrogating an 1850 law that strictly limited government aid to the private sector.

But the court discounted other Socialist Party objections on procedure. The Socialists had claimed that the rights of parliament had been violated when the bill was hurriedly adopted on Dec. 15.

The Socialist Party leader, Michel Rocard, called the ruling a "victory" while Prime Minister Balladur said, "No reaction."

The ruling came as teachers' unions and parents' associations as well as left-wing parties and organizations planned a widespread demonstration against the new legislation next Sunday.

François Mitterrand, the Socialist president, waded into the controversy on Thursday, attacking Mr. Balladur for his "unfortunate initiative" and cheering the left on ahead of Sunday's demonstration.

The education bill has led to the first serious clash between Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Balladur since they began sharing power last March after the right won an overwhelming victory. (Readers, APF)

## Delay by Sweden Dismays Danes

Readers

STOCKHOLM — Sweden on Thursday again delayed its final decision on a proposed bridge between Scandinavia and continental Europe over the Øresund Strait, saying more environmental checks were needed.

The delay was called "deeply regrettable" by Denmark's prime minister, who added that the two countries had already agreed that the project must have no impact on the shallow waters of the sound.

Denmark and Sweden agreed in 1991 to build the 16-kilometer (10-mile) road and rail bridge, and work was to have begun on Jan. 1. The project was due to be finished in the year 2000.

## Johan Holst, Norwegian Aide, Dies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSLO — Foreign Minister Johan Jørgen Holst of Norway, who helped bring about the peace agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel last year, has died after a stroke. He was 56 years old.

Mr. Holst had been hospitalized in November for exhaustion, after hectic months of travel and work during the negotiations, which were held secretly in Norway. He was hospitalized again Dec. 16 after suffering a stroke that affected his ability to walk and talk.

Norwegian national radio reported Wednesday that Mr. Holst had suffered a second stroke during the night.

He had been foreign minister less than 10 months.

Mr. Holst, a former defense minister, won international acclaim for his role in shepherding Israeli and Palestinian negotiations toward the peace agreement.

The two sides signed the accord for limited self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in Washington on Sept. 13, although an Israeli withdrawal has been delayed by disputes over the control of borders and the security of settlers.

Mr. Holst was nominated by a German politician this week for the 1994 Nobel Peace Prize.

"Norway has lost a foreign minister who not only was highly respected in our homeland but who also had a strong international position and reputation," Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland said. "His name will always be connected to the future that this historic agreement realized in."

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel expressed "deep shock at the untimely and unexpected death."

"I believe that the Oslo agreement would not have been made without the great contribution of Johan Holst," he said in Jerusalem.

Norwegians were surprised when Mr. Holst was named foreign minister in April 1993. He was not known for his political savvy, and many doubted his talents would measure up to those of Thorvald Stoltenberg, his predecessor.

Mr. Holst and a tightly knit negotiating team, including his second wife, Marianne Haugen, led the secret Israeli-Palestinian negotiations. (AP, Reuters)

## Kenny's New York Bar

EST. 1911 PARIS

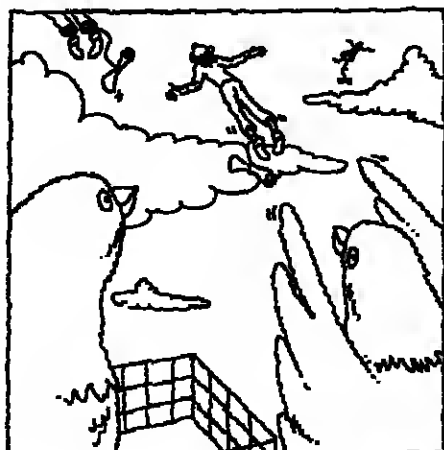
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Cyprus	080-90000	Hungary	00-800-0411	Norway	050-0292	UAE	800-11
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# THE AMERICAS / FAILED COUNTERATTACK

## FBI Gathers Whitewater Backfired on White House

### Records on Land Deals In Ozarks

By Michael J. Goodman and Douglas Frantz  
Los Angeles Times Service

YELLVILLE, Arkansas — FBI agents are sweeping up land records that could provide authorities with the first complete financial portrait of a real estate partnership between President Bill Clinton, Hillary Rodham Clinton and the owner of a failed savings and loan.

County officials here said that FBI agents had taken copies of deeds and other records of a project of the Whitewater Development Corp., the partnership at the center of the controversy.

By reconstructing the sale of 44 parcels of land in Whitewater's 200-acre (80-hectare) development here, the FBI could get the first complete picture of how much money flowed into and out of a deal that the Clintons say cost them nearly \$69,000 in losses.

The records will also augment a report on Whitewater prepared for the Clinton campaign to rebut questions about the project that were first raised during the 1992 presidential race. Some experts contend that the report does not represent a clear financial picture of the venture's profitability.

Mr. Clinton said this week that the matter had been thoroughly investigated. But only in recent weeks has the FBI collected hundreds of documents from county offices in Arkansas and begun to compile the project's financial history.

Officials in the Marion County clerk's and assessor's offices said FBI agents had visited them several times recently, examining and copying documents.

"They come in, flash their badges and start going through records," said Mary Jo Layton, the clerk of this rural county in the Ozark Mountains of northern Arkansas. "They are pulling all the deeds for Whitewater."

The project was intended to create a resort community on the banks of the White River when it was started in 1978 by the Clintons and James B. McDougal, a Clinton political confidant who later acquired Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan. Another partner was Mr. McDougal's wife, Susan.

By Dan Balz

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Bill Clinton's presidential campaign advisers prided themselves on rapid response and aggressive counterattacks. As a Clinton political strategist, James Carville, puts it, when someone attacks the president, "I view it as my role not just to defend but to counterattack."

But when it came to allegations about Mr. Clinton's investments in Whitewater Development Corp., the strategy backfired.

Before Mr. Clinton and his wife, Hillary Rodham Clinton, finally agreed to what had become an inevitable independent investigation of the affair, the president's advisers

### NEWS ANALYSIS

mounted an aggressive counterattack that only served to undermine the administration's position. The president's team only dug the hole deeper.

In part, that was because those advisers do not know all the facts surrounding the Clintons' partnership in the Whitewater firm or its links to Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, the Arkansas thrift whose failure cost the taxpayers an estimated \$47 million to \$60 million.

Clinton advisers who marched boldly onto television talk shows to defend the president and attack Republicans for staging what they called a partisan attack on Mr. Clinton came up short when pressed for specific answers to the many tangled questions about the financial dealings in Arkansas real estate and the Clintons' tax returns.

This is not the first time that has happened. Two years ago, when Mr. Clinton was confronted with questions about his draft record, his response was that he had done nothing wrong. His advisers mounted a fierce counterattack, but without knowing the full story, which took months to come out.

This time, both Clintons have used the same defense, and that was enough to put advisers into campaign mode, as they like to call it, and rush to the barricades. But their defense this week crumbled in the face of defections among Democratic senators, who saw this out as a campaign issue to be dealt with, but as a legal matter that could affect confidence in the presidency.

One by one, beginning with Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York, they joined the call for a special counsel, wiping away White House arguments that the whole

## Questions Awaiting Clear Answers

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Nothing that is known publicly about the failed real estate venture of President Bill Clinton and his wife, Hillary, amounts to direct evidence that they or anyone else in the administration have done anything improper. But the Clintons' reluctance to make all their records public has allowed critics to charge that they must have something to hide.

Here are some of the questions that cannot be laid to rest until the facts become public:

• **Favors:** The Clintons received several political and financial favors from James B. McDougal, one of their business partners in the Whitewater Development Corp.

The central unanswered question is whether Mr. Clinton, as governor of Arkansas, used his influence to return the favors.

Critics suggest, for example, that Mr. McDougal's Madison Guaranty Savings & Loan, which was regulated by the state of Arkansas but covered by federal deposit insurance, was allowed by state regulators to stay afloat for a long time when its eventual failure was not in doubt. The longer Mr. McDougal was allowed to stay in business with Madison Guaranty, the more its failure was bound to cost the federal government.

When the savings and loan eventually went under, the government had to pay about \$60 million to reimburse depositors.

• **Documents:** Some of Whitewater's business records seem to be missing. Mr. McDougal has said that, at Mrs. Clinton's request, he sent all the records he had to the Governor's Mansion in Little Rock in 1987. The Clintons said last year that they had no such records.

Recalling that destruction of documents was a pivotal issue in the Watergate and Iran-contra inquiries, critics have suggested, without substantiation, that perhaps incriminating Whitewater documents were destroyed.

• **Taxes:** The Clintons assert, without providing documentation, that they lost \$69,000 on the Whitewater investment. They did not claim the loss on their personal income tax returns because Whitewater was structured in such a way that only the company could take the loss.

The Clintons have acknowledged that in 1984 and 1985 they improperly took personal tax deductions for interest payments of \$2,811 and \$2,322, when the payments were actually made by the company.

Some critics say they believe that other tax problems might arise from the Clintons' personal financial records. For example, if more of the money they received from Mr. McDougal, like loan reimbursements, was construed as income, the Clintons might owe more taxes, and the statute of limitations might not apply.

• **Foster:** Vincent W. Foster Jr. was a law partner of Mrs. Clinton's who was brought to Washington to be deputy White House counsel and to handle the Clintons' personal financial matters, such as their tax returns and their personal financial-disclosure statements.

On the day last July when Mr. Foster committed suicide, a file on Whitewater was removed from his office before federal investigators could see it. Despite repeated questions, the White House did not acknowledge the existence of such a file until December.

thing was a nasty ploy by Republicans to use diversionary issues to attack a president whose popularity was again on the rise.

Now the president has asked Attorney General Janet Reno to appoint an independent counsel to look into the matter. Mrs. Reno, in accepting the task last Wednesday, said she would choose someone "ruggedly independent" for the job.

Mr. Clinton's advisers argue that in six months no one will remember the reversal on a special counsel or the delay in doing so. They also say that were it not for the recent death of Mr. Clinton's mother and his trip to Europe, the turnaround would have come sooner.

Perhaps that is the case. But this is a White House enmeshed by win techniques that helped them win the presidency. The celebrated campaign "war room" of Arkansas, now the focus of a commercial campaign documentary, has been repeated regularly in the White House, first for the budget fight, then for the North American Free

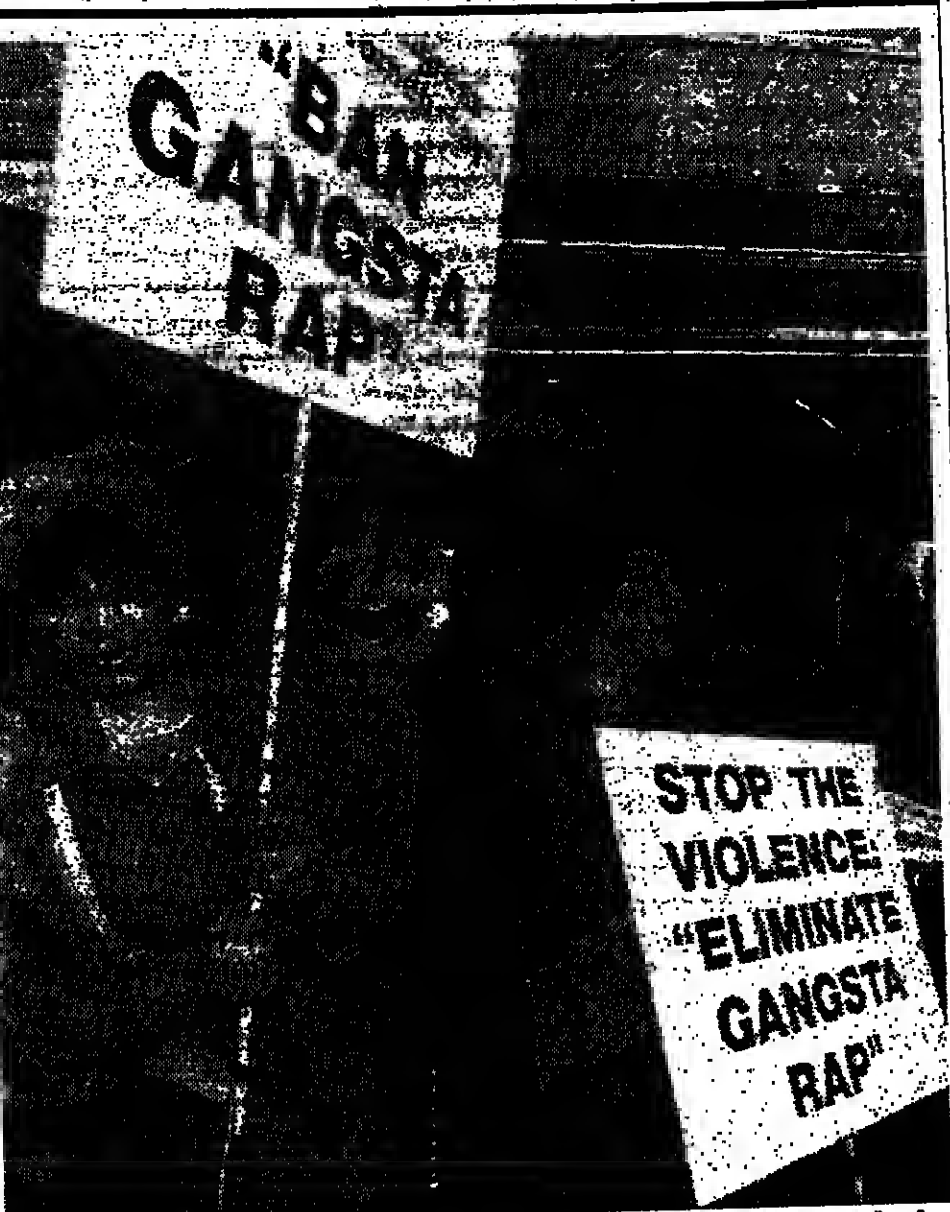
Trade Agreement and now for health care.

It is a technique that increasingly is being called into question by some Clinton advisers and supporters who say it has outlived its usefulness, that it fails to distinguish between campaigning and governing. Some Clinton advisers say one flows from the other.

But in this case the difference between real financial and legal questions and partisan politics — though both are involved in the Whitewater matter — was more clear to the president's Democratic allies in Congress than to the White House.

That is why in the Whitewater case, the old methods did not serve the president well. Even some of Mr. Clinton's most vigorous spinners admit it.

Paul Begala, Mr. Carville's partner and one of those who led the attacks against Republicans on television this past week, said, "If you want to write that we probably hurt, I won't call and complain."



**RIPPING RAP** — C. DeLores Tucker, left, of the National Political Congress of Black Women, and Patricia Ireland, president of the National Organization for Women, leading a protest against so-called Gangsta Rap music outside of a record store in Washington. Many advocacy groups say that the popular musical form glorifies violent and abusive behavior toward women.

## POLITICAL NOTES

### Inquiries Dropped in N.J. Race

NEW YORK — Federal and state prosecutors have dropped their two-month investigations into charges that the campaign of Governor-elect Christine Todd Whitman of New Jersey, a Republican, paid black clergy and Democratic workers to suppress the vote in November for her Democratic rival.

A report distributed by the U.S. attorney in Newark, New Jersey, Michael Chertoff, said investigators could find no evidence to support allegations by Edward J. Rollins, Mrs. Whitman's former campaign manager, that she campaign distributed \$300,000 to keep turnout low in areas primarily home to minority and Democratic voters.

Mr. Rollins made the explosive comments to reporters in Washington one week after Mrs. Whitman's close victory over the incumbent, Jim Florio. Mr. Rollins said the campaign gave money to black ministers so that they would refrain from encouraging congregations to vote, and paid Democratic workers to stay home rather than take part in get-out-the-vote activities. (WP)

### Wilder Renounces Run for Senate

WASHINGTON — In a stunning close to his State of the Commonwealth address, and perhaps to his political career, Governor L. Douglas Wilder of Virginia has announced that he will not run for the U.S. Senate.

The announcement Wednesday by the governor

that he would not challenge the incumbent, Senator Charles S. Robb, for the Democratic nomination, greatly changes the political calculus in what had been expected to be one of the nastiest Senate contests in the country this year.

"At this stage in my life, I feel the need to take another direction and to seek challenges in other areas," said Mr. Wilder, who had announced in July that he would challenge Mr. Robb, his longtime political rival.

### Republicans Lose Some Ammo

WASHINGTON — Only a sliver of tax filers — about 1.2 percent — will face a higher income tax bill on April 15 because of the Clinton administration's economic program, according to the Congressional Budget Office in a study likely to damage Republican plans to use the tax issue in the 1994 elections.

In addition, those paying higher income taxes are people in the upper reaches of the income distribution. Voters at this level of income tend to be Republican and do not need additional motivation to vote for Republicans. (WP)

### Quote/Unquote

Attorney General Janet Reno, announcing she would name an independent counsel to investigate President Clinton's business deals when he was governor of Arkansas: "We must do everything we can to ensure public confidence in the investigation and to separate fact from speculation as rapidly as possible." (Reuters)

### Away From Politics

• The 35 million Earthrains balloons took off from Stead, Nevada, for what its crew had hoped would be the first manned, balloon flight around the world. But seven hours later it was on the ground again, forced down by an unexplained mechanical problem. The three crewmen escaped injury, and a spokesman said the balloon had not been damaged.

• A lawyer for Michael Jackson said he expected a grand jury to begin hearing testimony soon in a sexual molestation investigation and that he would advise the singer not to cooperate with law enforcement.

• The Sacramento Union newspaper, which called itself "The Oldest Daily in the West," will cease publication with Friday editions, putting about \$5 million out of work. The Sacramento, California, paper was published daily from 1851 through October, when it cut back to three days a week in an effort to survive.

• The U.S. chief justice, William B. Rehnquist, moved at the last minute to temporarily bar Shannon Faulkner from becoming the first woman to attend The Citadel, an all-male military academy in Charleston, South Carolina. (NYT, Reuters, AP, WP)

## Cheating Inquiry Implicates 125 at Naval Academy

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A sweeping investigation into one of the largest cheating scandals at the U.S. Naval Academy will implicate about 125 midshipmen, or about 15 percent of this year's graduating class, according to navy officials.

The inquiry, by the naval inspector general, Vice Admiral David M. Bennett, compiled files on students who have been identified as having advanced knowledge about an engineering exam given in December 1992. The students are in the class that will graduate from the academy in Annapolis, Maryland, this spring.

Some students merely received a computer message urging them to study a particular question on a previous year's test. They may be cleared or receive only reprimands. But in the most serious cases, involving the theft of a full copy of the test, midshipmen could face expulsion and even criminal charges.

Admiral Bennett's report, which will go to the secretary of the navy, John H. Dalton, as early as Friday, will also criticize the academy's earlier investigation into the scandal, which implicated 28 midshipmen.

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# U.S. Maps a Give-and-Take Strategy With China

By Thomas W. Lippman  
and Peter Behr

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Concluding that China is far from satisfying United States demands for progress on human rights and nonproliferation issues, the Clinton administration has scheduled several sets of parallel negotiations in an attempt to prevent those problems from disrupting economic relations.

The administration is trying to balance its displeasure with China on human rights, trade and the sale of missiles with its desire to encourage U.S. participation in the fast-growing Chinese economy.

The administration's dilemma is that there are many economic and international security reasons not to antagonize China by hitting it with trade restrictions over the human-rights issue, but President Bill Clinton has ordered that human rights be the deciding factor.

A State Department spokeswoman, Christine Shelly, said this week that it was "very clear that

## Beijing Resists Pressure on Human Rights

BEIJING — China on Thursday rejected recent statements by American officials that Beijing had not improved human rights enough to retain its favorable trade status with the United States, saying that Beijing alone was qualified to judge its human-rights situation.

"Those who care most about China's human rights are the Chinese government and the Chinese people themselves," a Foreign Ministry spokesman

Wu Jianmin, said. "It is also the Chinese people themselves who have the most right to evaluate how human rights are in China," he added.

Mr. Wu repeated China's long-standing opposition to the linkage of trade issues and human rights, which Beijing regards as an interference in its internal affairs.

"Trade is, after all, trade," he said. "We are categorically opposed to the linking of trade to anything irrelevant to trade."

much more needs to be done in order to meet the criteria on human rights that Mr. Clinton has established for a further extension of China's most-favored-nation trading status.

Termination of that status, which allows Chinese goods into the United States under the same terms enjoyed by other friendly countries, would subject Chinese products to heavy U.S. tariffs.

The State Department spokes-

woman said that "a benchmark has been laid down" on the human rights issue, and that "without progress" it would be "very difficult" to renew China's most-favored-nation status.

State Department officials have confirmed a New York Times report that said a draft of the department's annual human-rights report criticized China for failing to make significant progress so far in curbing abuses.

The administration has been trying to

rights issue, Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher plans to meet Foreign Minister Qian Qichen later this month in Europe, officials said.

At about the same time, the undersecretary of state for international security affairs, Lynn Davis, will hold talks in Washington with Deputy Foreign Minister Lin Heng-qun about China's export of ballistic missile technology.

An agreement announced last week to authorize the export to China of three U.S.-made satellites for launching on Chinese rockets is conditional upon a "successful" conclusion of Ms. Davis's negotiations on the missile-export issue, a senior administration official said, without defining successful.

The satellite deal, originally held up to protest China's export of ballistic missile parts to Pakistan, was tentatively approved at the same time the Commerce Department reduced the import quotas for Chinese textiles and clothes, accusing China of evading existing quotas.

The talks with Mr. Christopher and Ms. Davis are to be followed by separate political negotiations conducted by the undersecretary of state for political affairs, Peter Tarnoff, the State Department said.

Treasury Secretary Lloyd Bentsen, meanwhile, is to visit Beijing next week. He plans to reconvene the Joint Economic Committee of American and Chinese government officials to discuss trade cooperation. The committee has not met since the Chinese crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in 1989.

Under the terms of an executive order issued by Mr. Clinton last May, Mr. Christopher cannot recommend renewal of China's most-favored-nation status unless he can certify that China has made "significant progress" on human rights, political freedom and humane treatment of prisoners.

State Department officials have cited China's offer to allow Red Cross visits to prisoners as a sign of Beijing's flexibility on human rights, but Ms. Shelly and other officials said the move was not nearly enough to satisfy Mr. Clinton's requirements.

State Department officials essentially repudiated recent statements by J. Stapleton Roy, the U.S. ambassador to China, that Beijing had made "dramatic" progress in human rights protection.

Facing Mr. Clinton's line in the sand would disrupt economic ties, some administration officials have asked business executives to help find an alternative to trade status as a way of pressing China on human rights, according to Lionel H. Olmer, counsel of the United States-China Business Council.

But without clear progress on human rights, the administration may find itself in a position of cutting off China economically over one source of concern and thus truncating Chinese willingness to cooperate on others, like trade or the nuclear crisis with North Korea.

"Clearly it's a source of anxiety to us that we have not seen more progress to date," a senior Treasury Department official said.

Mr. Bentsen, who will be the highest-ranking American official to go to Beijing since the 1989 crackdown on pro-democracy protesters, has signaled to China that it could ease its human-rights problems with a faster transition to a market economy and a healthy trade relationship with the United States.

A strong positive response by China could enable the administration to extend most-favored-nation status for a longer period.



WRAPPED UP IN WORK — A vendor in Beijing keeping warm in a pile of jackets.

## Kabul Bombed, Border Is Blocked

The Associated Press

KABUL — A rebel warlord sent jet fighters to pound government strongholds Thursday, and thousands of people trying to escape the fighting found the traditional route to Pakistan blocked.

Abdul Rashid Dostum, a former Communist army general, sent his warplanes on repeated raids over Kabul for a second straight day, targeting strategic sites held by President Burhanuddin Rabbani's forces.

General Dostum has joined with Prime Minister Gulbuddin Hekmatyar in an attempt to depose Mr. Rabbani, whose forces control most of the battered capital.

Mr. Rabbani's forces have held their ground since the fighting broke out on Jan. 1, but they remain under constant attack from

their two main rivals. More than 4,000 people have been wounded in the fighting, and it is estimated that 400 have been killed.

The fighting has sent tens of thousands of civilians fleeing Kabul. United Nations officials said there appeared to be widespread looting and robbery as many civilians fled their homes, leaving belongings behind.

Most are headed east toward the Pakistani border, 225 kilometers (140 miles) away, but they face several obstacles.

Pakistan, a traditional haven for Afghan refugees, said it no longer planned to leave its border open for all Afghans to cross. The border post at Torkham, near the Pakistani city of Peshawar, was closed Wednesday and Thursday except for those with visas.

Several thousand people and

dozens of trucks were backed up at the border post. Before the border was closed, about 18,000 refugees had entered Pakistan in the last week.

Pakistan said it would work with the United Nations and other aid groups to provide care for displaced people inside Afghanistan. But the decision to close the border has delayed truck convoys taking food, blankets and tents from Pakistan to the eastern Afghan city of Jalalabad. UN officials said.

About 20,000 displaced people have arrived in Jalalabad from Kabul. Another 25,000 Kabul residents are believed to be trapped in the eastern outskirts of the capital, waiting for a lull in the fighting so they can flee, said Hugh Hudson, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Islamabad, Pakistan.

## China Warns Hong Kong on Airport

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIJING — China warned Hong Kong on Thursday against pressing ahead with construction of a new airport before full agreement is reached on financing.

"Unilateral actions will do no good to the Chinese side" to settle problems surrounding the \$2.3-billion Chek Lap Kok airport project through consultations with Britain.

He said it was "always the position of the Chinese side" to settle row over Mr. Patten's attempt to introduce more democracy in Hong Kong before its handover to China in 1997 — the same year the airport is to open.

Patten's administration asked the Legislative Council for up to 1.667 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$216 million) to keep construction going for another few months.

Under a September 1991 pact, Britain has agreed to seek China's approval for financing Chek Lap Kok, one of the biggest public works projects in the world, comprising an airport, seaport and commuter railway.

But discussions have been derailed by a bitter Chinese-British row over Mr. Patten's attempt to introduce more democracy in Hong Kong before its handover to China in 1997 — the same year the airport is to open.

In Hong Kong, Governor Patten expressed mounting impatience on Thursday over negotiations with China over the new airport, saying it was "like playing darts blindfolded in the dark."

Answering questions in the colony's legislature, Mr. Patten accused China of waging unhelpful diplomacy instead of making counter-proposals for funding the airport.

"It is ridiculous that we're in this position," Mr. Patten said. He added that Britain had offered three sets of proposals, but that the Chinese would not say "precisely what they want."

(AFP, Reuters)

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# Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## Still Dithering on Bosnia

Bosnia's warring armies are not taking NATO's latest warning of air strikes very seriously, and neither should anybody else. What really went on at the Brussels summit meeting this week was 99 parts maneuver to one part substance, having much more to do with inter-alliance politics than with the Bosnian tragedy.

But give the Clinton administration the credit it deserves. Not only did it successfully press its proposals on NATO's possible expansion into Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. In addition, having learned something from last year's Bosnia shambles, it neatly sidestepped the diplomatic traps set for it by mischievous French Gaullists and cynical British promoters of unenforceable peace agreements. Instead it held fast to Washington's more prudent and more principled approach.

It is hard to cut through all the diplomatic smoke, but it appears that France's last-minute drive to add Bosnia in the summit agenda was designed mainly to embarrass the United States. Anticipating a lack of American enthusiasm for even talking about Bosnia again, France's conservative government, more nationalist than its Socialist predecessor, thought Paris might thereby demonstrate to the Germans and others that the United States could not be counted on in Europe. Therefore, as France sees it, Europeans should build their own independent defense structures.

The British, who very much want to keep American troops involved in any European defense structure, may have hoped that by signing on to this French initiative they might hoodwink an unsure Clinton administration into giving the explicit U.S. backing to European Union proposals for partitioning Bosnia

that Washington has so far wisely withheld. Bill Clinton parried the French by declaring that the United States remains as ready as ever to join the Europeans in a carefully drawn plan of NATO air strikes designed to protect civilians and encourage a negotiated peace. But he rightly insisted, once again, that America would be introduced only as part of a multilateral effort, only for humanitarian purposes and only in the form of air power. And the president wisely continued to keep some distance from European diplomatic efforts, which have been inconsistently principled and consistently ineffective.

The plan that the NATO leaders unanimously endorsed requires that any air strikes first be requested by United Nations military commanders in Bosnia, and then be approved by UN headquarters in New York, possibly through a Security Council vote. Given continued British ambivalence toward bombing Serbian artillery positions, potential Russian hostility in the Security Council and the sluggish logistics of the UN Secretariat, actual air strikes appear extremely unlikely.

For beset Sarajevo, nothing much has changed. There is still little prospect of outside relief. But it should be increasingly clear to all that the main reason for Europe's dithering response to the Bosnian tragedy is European gamesmanship, not American unreliability. If Europe ever manages to resolve its own divisions on the issue and come up with a constructive and realistic policy, President Clinton made plain, the United States will do its part. For him, it was a surefooted performance on slippery terrain.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Investigating the Clintons

President Bill Clinton's acquiescence to calls for an independent probe of his and Mrs. Clinton's roles in the failed Whitewater and Madison ventures in Arkansas was inevitable. With demands for a special counsel mushrooming in Congress, and notably within his own party, Mr. Clinton had little choice but to relent. An investigation directed by anyone within the administration's chain of command would have lacked standing with the public. Wednesday's White House announcement that Attorney General Janet Reno has been asked to appoint a special counsel — "a respected, impartial and qualified attorney who is not a member of the Department of Justice or an employee of the federal government" — to probe the Whitewater affair was a welcome change of mind.

It was also overdue. The delay only fueled suspicions about the Clintons' reasons for resisting an independent look at their Arkansas affairs. It also added to the growing clamor for an independent investigator and public disclosure of all the details surrounding Whitewater and Madison. The White House complaint that "innuendo, political posturing and irresponsible accusations" drove the president to Wednesday's decision does not hold much water. The more credible answer may have to do with the need to address the host of unanswered questions that flow from the Clintons' links to James and Susan McDougal, their co-ownership of the failed

Whitewater Development Corporation and the ties of both couples to the Madison Guaranty Savings and Loan failure.

There is a good deal about the way in which the White House has responded to these inquiries that is disturbing. The plotted indignation by White House damage control spinners aimed at attacking opponents rather than getting out the facts was tired old stuff that raised more suspicion than it could ever allay. The disclosure that the president's personal lawyer had negotiated an arrangement with the Justice Department to keep information out of the public domain did not add to the idea of a president wanting to clear the air of suspicion.

The White House does raise a legitimate concern. The special counsel's probe should not be a meandering fishing expedition. A speedy investigation, one that does not cut corners but also does not chase shadows, serves everyone's interest. There have been examples of special investigations of this kind that went far afield and engaged the ego and vanity of the prosecutors. There have been more examples, however, of the kind that did the job and did it efficiently and well. We hope the latter will be the precedent for whoever is chosen for this job. The president can do his part by being up front with the facts — and sharing relevant information with the American people without waiting for the special counsel's report.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Progress in the BCCI Case

With the acquittal of Robert A. Altman last summer in the BCCI case, a very large question was left dangling unanswered. Exactly how did the thoroughly corrupt Bank of Credit and Commerce International manage to gain control of four American banks? Mr. Altman had been charged with helping to engineer it by deceiving the bank regulators. But the jury found him not guilty, not least because of evidence that the regulators had known about at least some of these illegal arrangements. That evidence, an internal memo from a Federal Reserve official, has obvious implications. You might think that it would have set off the usual noisy inquiry, instead there has been a huge silence.

But now the BCCI investigation has moved forward again. American authorities have worked out a deal with the sheikh of Abu Dhabi, the principal owner of BCCI. He will extradite to the United States one Swaleh Nagvi, the most knowledgeable of the bank's executives, and give the Americans access to a mountain of the bank's records. That may provide more light on these events. In return the trustee of one of the illegally owned

banks will drop a suit against the sheikh. The BCCI affair has been peculiar from the beginning. It is, first of all, the largest fraud in the history of finance. Worldwide, something on the order of \$12 billion is missing. The bank was notorious for laundering drug money long before it was shut down in 1991. But federal agencies have been at best intermittent in their pursuit of the many violations of American law. Most of the energy and push in the investigation has come from a local prosecutor, Robert M. Morgenthau, a New York district attorney. A congressional investigation would be well warranted, but the House Banking Committee has shown only limited interest and the Senate committee none at all.

Why this remarkable reluctance to find out what happened and how a renegade bank so easily circumvented the law? Speculation offers many possibilities, but speculation unsupported by evidence is useless. At this point, the more urgent interest is to discover what went wrong in order to prevent a repetition and to protect the integrity of the American financial system.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### Keeping Asian Gains at Home

The proposed East Asia Economic Caucus, or EAEC, may have to wait a bit longer. The idea was mooted three years ago as a loose consultative body to discuss trade and economic matters. It has been adopted as an initiative of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. It was rejected outright by former President George Bush, but the present U.S. administration is not against it. U.S. objections had prevented Japan and South Korea from supporting the idea. The business community in Japan

is much in favor of an East Asian caucus. It is time Japan and South Korea realized their rightful place in East Asia, the hottest economic region of the world. The GATT agreement will benefit the North much more than it will the South. It is thus vitally important that the EAEC should be put in place without further delay. Developing countries should show a common endeavor to make sure that the fruits of their labors remain in the region and not be spirited away, as in earlier centuries, by the West.

—Business Times (Kuala Lumpur).

## Clinton and Assad: Speeding Up Peace?

By Richard W. Murphy

NEW YORK — The meeting this Sunday in Geneva between Bill Clinton and Hafez Assad once again reminds Americans that the Syrian president is a major player in Middle East peacemaking. One hopes that the meeting will encourage him to take further steps toward peace, in the spirit of his 1992 statement that Syria was ready for a "peace of the brave."

But President Clinton will encounter a man whose doubts about Israeli policy toward Syria and the Arab states in general have not significantly changed since he discussed them with President Jimmy Carter in 1977.

Mr. Assad still professes to see little difference between Israel's Labor-led Likud parties on the issue of returning all the occupied Golan Heights to Syrian sovereignty, as well as reaching an equitable solution to the Palestinian question.

Mr. Assad has said that he will not work against the September peace agreement between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, but he has made plain that he believes that the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, made a bad deal.

Syria's bargaining position has weakened since the collapse of the Soviet Union, its chief patron and arms supplier. But Mr. Assad is a patient negotiator.

He has continued to devote a high percentage of Syria's budget to the military. When the Soviet Union could no longer meet his needs, he found alternative weapons suppliers in China and North Korea. The Syrian arsenal is formidable, although far from matching that of Israel. Undoubtedly, Israel views it as a serious threat.

Concerning the Golan occupation, however, Israel's military leadership has changed its view

in recent years. It now believes that if peace can be attained, Israel need not remain in its present military positions. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin has spoken of a withdrawal of the Golan, although this far not from the Golan.

Americans and Israelis alike tend to play down Syria's fear of Israel. In fact this fear is as genuine as Israel's fear of Syria. Syrian leaders are quick to remind visitors how close the Israeli units on the Golan are to Damascus. They urge foreign dignitaries to visit the Golan town of Quneitra, destroyed by Israeli troops after the 1973 war. Today the town, with its smashed and empty buildings, is a virtual war museum.

Mr. Clinton will not find it easy to diminish Syrian distrust of Israel. Nor will he achieve one of Washington's public demands: cancellation of the Arab boycott that prohibits trade with Israel. Damascus will insist on maintaining the boycott until it sees much more tangible progress toward a regional settlement. Most Arab governments support that position.

So what purpose can this meeting serve? After all, Mr. Clinton has won a Syrian commitment to return to the negotiating table with the Israelis by early February.

A Clinton-Assad meeting can be useful in three ways. First, the president can encourage Syria to abandon its sterile Alphonse-Gaston routine with Israel, in which Damascus says it will not reveal what it means by "full peace" until Israel affirms that it is prepared for "full withdrawal," and Israel does the reverse.

Second, Mr. Assad will be eager to hear how Washington plans to work toward a comprehensive peace settlement, to which Mr. Clinton pledged himself on the White House lawn on Sept. 13, after Israel and the PLO signed a peace accord.

Mr. Assad has long held that the 1979 Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty was a serious mistake because, in breaking the Syrian-Egyptian front, it stopped the steady emergence of an Arab consensus for peace. He was angered by Mr. Arafat's agreement with the Israelis and has made clear that he will oppose any separate treaty, whether between the Palestinians and Israel or between any Arab state and Israel. He will be listening for more specific expressions of Washington's support for this position.

Finally, Mr. Clinton needs to both convey his understanding of Syria's concerns and demonstrate his commitment to remain a full partner in the negotiations. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger showed such understanding while shuttling between Israel and Syria to work out the 1974 disengagement agreement.

By demonstrating similar sensitivity and persistence, President George Bush and Secretary of State James Baker were able to persuade Mr. Assad to send his foreign minister to the 1991 Middle East peace conference in Madrid.

Middle East peace may in fact be inevitable, but the meeting on Sunday, even if not a breakthrough, should speed up the process.

The writer, a senior fellow for the Middle East at the Council on Foreign Relations, was ambassador to Syria from 1974 to 1978. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

## Do American Troops Really Belong on the Golan?

By Meir Rosemne

NEW YORK — When Bill Clinton meets Hafez Assad on Sunday, the prospect of Israeli-Syrian negotiations will top their agenda. It is possible that they will discuss the notion of American security guarantees for Israel in the event of its withdrawal from all or part of the Golan Heights, as part of a peace settlement. The concept of any such guarantee would be the placement of American armed forces on the Golan, committed to fight in support of Israel's defense in case of attack.

Such a notion requires careful scrutiny. The first thing to be ascertained is how the people of Israel and of the United States would feel about such an unprecedented and risk-laden development.

In its 45 years of existence, Israel has been the object of massive, systematic, concerted Arab belligerence, in half a dozen wars and wave upon wave of state-sponsored terrorism. Not once did Israel request or receive military defense from any power, nor was any foreign soldier ever asked to fight and die for it. The feisty pride engendered by this history of self-reliance has long been a major source of intense, profound inner strength for the people of Israel, sustaining them through the many years of crisis and bolstering the nation's moral and political authority in dealing with other nations, especially the United States.

A series of questions flow from these considerations.

• Might the psychological role reversal wrought, for the first time, by American guarantees have the effect of undermining this reservoir of national morale, perhaps even inducing a sense of loss of independence and a mood of helplessness and defeatism?

• Since the guarantor is bound to what extent would Israel lose independence of action taken outside its borders, in pursuit of its national interest and security needs?

• Would the international perception of Israel's dependence on a great power for its security dim the lustre of its independence, and diminish the force of its moral and political authority in world affairs?

• How would such constraints relate to a situation like Israel's successful unilateral bombing of Iraq's Osirak nuclear facility in 1981 or Israel's rescue of its nationals at Entebbe in a plane hijacked by terrorists in Uganda in 1976?

• In light of disasters perpetrated by foreign terrorists in America, how would such constraints affect Israel's possible military action against terrorist bases outside Israel?

The United States is under potent moral and psychological constraints on its own freedom of action in international affairs, and fundamental questions must arise about their potential effect on the extent, utility

and force of any security guarantees that it might extend to Israel.

• Since the United States has made clear in recent years that it is strongly disinclined, unless vital national interests are at stake, to act alone in critical situations, but prefers collective action in concert with friendly states, would not unilateral American military action to back security guarantees for Israel be construed in world opinion as a blatant exercise of American imperial power, and would the American public be ready to accept such a harsh condemnation in this specific instance?

• Even if the United States were willing to brave such condemnation, might not the proliferation of military and nuclear arms in the hands of enemies of Israel — Middle Eastern terrorists and states sponsoring terrorism — tend to inhibit or compromise unilateral or any other form of strong American military action in Israel's defense?

• In view of the wariness and distinct lack of enthusiasm in the American public and Congress regarding any policy that could lead to risky foreign military entanglement and the quagmire of long-term involvement in costly money, arms and armed forces, could active security guarantees for Israel gain a broad consensus of support among the American people, as well as the requisite ratification

The writer is president of the State of Israel Bonds and a former ambassador of Israel to the United States and France. He contributed this column to The International Herald Tribune.

## Doctors in Ardent Pursuit of Radiation Weapons

By Gregg Herken and James David

WASHINGTON — Reports of government radiation experiments on unwitting Americans during the Cold War, although shocking, have overlooked an important and sinister element. Some of the plutonium injections and X-rays were performed not only for medical research but also to study potential military applications of radiological poisons.

The doctors who carried out some of the experiments were interested

not only in saving lives but in taking them. The work of two physicians mentioned in news accounts, Joseph C. Hamilton and Robert S. Stone, deserves further study. Both were at the University of California Hospital in San Francisco, was one of the first doctors to use radioactive tracers in medical research in the 1930s. Dr. Stone, a radiologist at the same hospital, was chosen by the U.S. Army in 1942 to monitor the health of people working on the atomic bomb.

The doctor sent the army a secret report in which he proposed using radioactive smoke as a killing agent.

From 1942 to 1946, Dr. Stone exposed 32 dying patients to powerful X-rays to examine radiation's effect on the body. Such information was needed to develop treatments for the inevitable victims of radiation accidents at the bomb factories that were proliferating around the country.

Dr. Hamilton fed plutonium to rats in a similar effort to find out where it went in their bodies.

Both men became intrigued with another obvious application of their research: using contamination with radiation as a weapon of war.

As early as the spring of 1943, they discussed with the army the killing of an unspecified number of the enemy by poisoning food or water with radioactive strontium.

The success of the atomic bomb diverted attention from this project, but the two doctors remained enthusiastic about radiological warfare. "If we were directed tomorrow to reorganize our fission product work to the military needs of radioactive warfare," Dr. Hamilton advised the army in January 1945, "I believe all of our past and present efforts with fission products would be directly applicable."

His rat experiments having proved inconclusive for humans, Dr. Hamilton notified the army on May 10, 1945, that he was awaiting a "suitable patient." A few days later he found Albert Stevens, a house painter from Healdsburg, California, who was believed to be suffering from terminal stomach cancer.

On May 14, Mr. Stevens was injected with what one of Dr. Hamilton's colleagues referred to as "a lethal textbook dose" of plutonium.

On May 18, a biopsy showed that the patient had an ulcer, not cancer. Dr. Hamilton never told Mr. Stevens the nature of the experiment in which he was the guinea pig, but he closely monitored the plutonium that his patient excreted. Dr. Stevens dutifully collected his urine and feces in glass bottles and stored

them in a shed behind his house.

The end of the war did nothing to stem Dr. Hamilton's interest in radiological warfare. In April 1946 he again reported to the army on potential military applications of his research. Three days later he injected plutonium into a boy with terminal bone cancer.

But the army was beginning to get squeamish. In November, when Dr. Hamilton asked for more plutonium, the army denied the request. In December, it advised him to "take immediate action to stop this work."

A week later, Dr. Hamilton sent the army a secret report on radiological warfare in which he proposed using radioactive smoke as a killing agent.

Such a type of preparation would require long-term testing of fission product aerosols to subject urban populations to fission product poisoning by inhalation," he wrote.

"It can be well imagined the degree of consternation, as well as fear and apprehension, that such an agent would produce upon a large urban population after its initial use." Countermeasures and decontamination, he concluded, would be "almost hopeless."

The following month, the Atomic Energy Commission, the civilian agency that had assumed responsibility for atomic weapons from the army, sent a representative to talk to Dr. Hamilton about his proposed future human experiments. The intermediary reported that Dr. Hamilton's plan for the research "should be satisfactory" to the commission.

In July 1947, Elmer Allen, an African-American railroad porter believed to be suffering from bone cancer, became the third and last subject to be injected with plutonium at the University of California Hospital.

Fragmentary records indicate that other radioactive substances — including polonium, americium and radium — were injected into other, as yet unidentified human subjects.

By 1948, protests against human radiation experiments were being raised in the Atomic Energy Commission. That fall, the chairman of the commission's advisory committee on biology and medicine, contravened Dr. Stone was giving whole-body X-rays to arthritis patients, notified the radiologist that the commission's experts "do not wish to collaborate in clinical investigations with physicians in whose considered judgment they do not have confidence."

In July 1949, the head of the commission's division of biology and medicine wrote Dr. Stone that he was "taking an increasingly dim view" of human experimentation.

Undeterred, Dr. Stone defended the radiation experiments on the grounds that he and his colleagues, not the commission, had the right to select the patients and choose the type of therapy.

Mr. Herken, chairman of space history, and Mr. David, a researcher, both at the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum, contributed this column to The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Journalists Clash

CAIRO — Considerable sensation has been caused here by an assault made upon M. Paul Campana, chief editor of the French journal *l'Etalé*. He was attacked yesterday evening (Jan. 12) by five Italians, who proceeded to strike him on the head with life-preservers and loaded sticks. His condition is very serious. Three Italians were arrested. They belong to the staff of the Italian journal *le Corriere*. *Epigone*, of Alexandria. This premeditated outrage has aroused considerable excitement in the French colony here. It is the result of a violent polemic in the two journals on the policy of Italy and the riots at Aigues-Mortes.

### 1919: Seine Subsidies

PARIS — The Seine continues to diminish in volume in the region of Paris, and the crisis may now be said to have passed. The Quai de la Gare is now completely dry, as are also

## Protection: Luxury You Can't Afford

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — It is no secret that tariffs and import restrictions cost consumers a lot of money. Anyone who buys a car in the United States, whether it is domestic or imported, can assume that it costs \$3,000 of the price paid to the dealer, from "voluntary" quotas on Japanese cars that permitted both American and Japanese companies to boost prices throughout the 1980s, to boost prices throughout the 1980s.

In a recent report, the GATT director general, Peter Sutherland, estimated that one-third of the final cost of a car in France is attributable to French quotas on imports.

The assumption has been that if there are costs like these to be borne, at least the major beneficiaries are workers whose jobs have been preserved. Wrong, according to dramatic data gathered by Gary C. Hufbauer and Kimberly A. Elliott and published this week by the Institute for International Economics.

In a new book, "Measuring the Costs of Protection in the United States," the authors calculate that in 1990 American consumers had to pay about \$70 billion in higher prices because of tariffs and quantitative restrictions. Of that total, about \$16 billion goes to the federal government in higher tariff revenues. That leaves \$54 billion, of which 80 percent, or \$43 billion, goes to producers in 21 protected industries, who can boost their share of the market — and besides, with competition from abroad diminished, raise prices.

The authors calculate that of the \$43 billion \$4 billion goes to roughly 190,000 blue-collar workers who retain their jobs as a result of the protectionist tariffs.

On average, the cost to consumers for saving each of those jobs is \$170,000 a year — or six times the average annual pay (wages plus benefits) of manufacturing workers.

That is merely the average. The annual cost of saving a job by protectionist strategies is more than \$400,000 each in 10 of 21 long-protected industries.

The authors demonstrate that countervailing duties and anti-dumping penalties on foreign suppliers of steel since 1992 have saved the jobs of 1,239 American steelworkers, each at a cost to consumers of \$835,351.

The arithmetic of the steel case is this: Duties and penalties will reduce imports by about 30 percent and generate an average 4 percent rise in domestic prices. U.S. steel producers thus benefit by about \$657 million, while consumers expend an extra \$1.03 billion for the steel products. The government's tariff gain is \$318 million.

To date, the Clinton administration has resisted pressure from Detroit to reclassify minivans and sports utility vehicles (mostly Japanese) as light trucks, which pay a punitive 25 percent tariff, a bang-over from a 1960s trade dispute with Europe known as the "chicken war." The authors estimate that consumers would lose \$987 million if Detroit should get its way, saving a minuscule 203 jobs. That would place the per-job cost to consumers at more than \$4 million each.

Detroit would still like to find a way, through trade protection, to choke off imports of Japanese minivans and utility vehicles. It would be nice to think that such a ban on the Hufbauer-Elliott \$4 million-per-job calculation will end this mischief for all time.

The good news is that the recent GATT agreement will cut these horrendous charges on consumers all over the world. In the United States, consumer costs for protectionism will be cut by \$32 billion over time. The most heavily protected American industrial sectors, apparel and textiles, which now account for \$24 billion of the \$70 billion that consumers must fork over, will lose 70 percent of their protection.

On hopes that the Hufbauer-Elliott work has been closely studied, especially by those who opposed the North American Free Trade Agreement in the mistaken view that they were taking a pro-jobs position. Among other things, this new study demonstrates once again that protection seldom leads to renewed growth in a declining industry, and that jobs "saved" not only are saved at great cost but are not very good jobs.

It is better economics, more compassionate and cheaper to pay extra-generous allowances to maintain earnings and finance retraining and job relocation for workers squeezed out of their jobs by competition and new technology.

The Washington Post.



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OPINION

# Lest Hillary Be Exposed As Less Than Competent

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Vincent Foster must have been worried sick last June about his letter of Feb. 28, 1989, to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

In this nine-page letter from the Rose law firm of Little Rock, Arkansas — probably among the many papers concealed by the Clinton subpoena — Mr. Foster made a pitch for the lucrative legal business growing out of the collapse of the Madison S&L.

But nowhere in this document, now under active investigation by the FDIC, is there any mention that the

Ignorance may be Mrs. Clinton's defense, but it is an embarrassing one for a sophisticated lawyer. Hillary's professional reputation is at risk.

Rose firm had represented Madison when it was open. Mr. Foster was asking the FDIC to hire the firm, in effect, to sue its previous clients — which strikes me as an egregious conflict of interest.

Mr. Foster might have realized that failure to disclose the Rose firm's conflicting representation — not to mention Hillary Clinton's investment connection in Whitewater Development with the bank's former president — placed himself, the first lady and others in danger of prosecution under Section 1001 of the Criminal Code: making false statements to the government, which includes covering up "a material fact."

Mr. Foster also had reason to assume that his former partner, Mrs. Clinton, might soon be subject to scrutiny for her representation of the Madison S&L when it was seeking fresh capital to avoid insolvency.

As the bank's attorney, she was an "independent contractor" under Section 3(u)(4) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act. She should have known that the insured was engaging in "unsafe or unsound practices" that ultimately cost insurers — U.S. taxpayers — \$60 million.

Ignorance is her defense, but an embarrassing one for a sophisticated lawyer, as Judge Stanley Sporkin put it in his 1990 Keating decision, "Where were these professionals?"

No wonder the president's wife — apparently one of "these professionals" — was willing to subject her husband to the slings and arrows that always follow White House fur-

tiveness. She did not want those Whitewater and Madison papers exposed because they may show her to be not merely an inept wheeler-dealer, but an occasionally less than competent attorney whose law partner could not bear the prospect of disgrace.

What should the attorney general do? We've seen how the last in-house "special" counsel proved to be a patsy prosecutor, beholden to the Justice Department. This one should prepare for the court appointment of a truly independent prosecutor when Congress passes the Independent Counsel Act next month by wrapping up the "preliminary" investigation needed to seek court-appointed counsel.

That means sending the FBI to spend long hours with James McDougal, who ran Madison and says he has not yet been asked one Whitewater question by the feds. Clintonites suggest that investigators often ask the key perpetrators last; baloney. Grill both McDougals and the lender David Hale now, get the agents to file "302" reports, then take sworn grand jury testimony and compare the stories. Then talk to the Clintons.

Meld the separate Foster and Whitewater investigations quickly (which the president's lawyer fears, as shown in his request to keep subpoena-submerged documents from Justice's lackadaisical Foster probes), and double the agent manpower.

What should Congress do? Senate leaders, after badgering in these parts, passed the independent counsel bill; in the House, Judiciary chairman Jack Brooks voted it out of committee but could not get the Rules Committee's attention. Speaker Tom Foley's misplaced priorities kept it from passage; now he should make it Item One when Congress reconvenes. Let the president sign it and let Mr. Reno go to court to swing two gates: Iragate and Whitewatergate.

Then have House Banking Committee hearings. Chairman Henry Gonzalez, hero of Iragate, is ducking his educational responsibility on this scandal. Liberal Republican Jim Leach of Iowa is carrying the ball; Mr. Gonzalez should make it bipartisan.

What will the president do? With Hillary's professional reputation at risk, full disclosure is not a realistic option. Expect the limited, modified hangout route.

The New York Times

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



'Watch this — I put plutonium in the apple pie.'

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Humans as Lab Animals

It is, of course, important to compensate the victims of the human radiation testing carried out in the United States. It is also important, however, to clearly identify the politicians who ordered or tolerated the Nazi-like experiments, as well as the scientists and technicians who eagerly or cowardly engaged in these crimes against humanity. Such crimes cannot be justified by reasons of national security. They should be punishable irrespective of whether they were committed in actual war or in cold war. Nor should they be subject to the statute of limitations.

JOZEF GOLDBLAT, Geneva

The revelations concerning the radiation testing on human guinea pigs in the United States demonstrate once again that nation-states are not generally concerned with the well-being of their citizens. The military-industrial complex is arguably the best (or worst) illustration of this.

There is a tendency to equate these methods with fascist regimes, but this is not necessarily so, even if there are similarities in scale and strategy. Consider, for example, the official sale of contaminated blood for transfusions in some European countries.

Man's inhumanity to man is certainly not restricted to the foreigner, the stranger, the other. If only it could be widely realized that our common enemy is the lust for power, the malady of so many politicians.

STEPHEN AYTOUN, Issirac, France

### He Wasn't Asking for That

Regarding "The Court Allows the Thief to Make Out Like a Bandit" (Meanwhile, Dec. 3) by Richard Cohen:

An Old Testament atmosphere prevails in America in discussions of justice: an eye for an eye; let the punishment fit the crime; and Mr. Cohen's "once he chose to become a menace to society, he was not entitled to be compensated by it." Perhaps, but paraplegia seems a bit stiff for an unarmed mugger.

One can reasonably decry the lower court's \$4.3 million award to the injured mugger, Bernard McCummings, which the Supreme Court upheld, but Mr. Cohen goes further: He comes close to justifying the shooting of Mr. McCummings on the ground that the latter could have killed his victim and that if he had not been shot and paralyzed he might have mugged again.

Mr. Cohen writes that this case, "its individual circumstances aside, illustrates that something has gone out of whack in America's criminal justice system." But when cases are tried on other than individual circumstances, that is when a justice system is out of whack — and becomes a political tool of those in power.

CHRISTOPHER HOUSTON, Milan

### No Monopoly on Protection

Regarding "France Can't Kick Protectionist Habit" (Business/Finance, Jan. 11) by Reginald Dale:

Before accusing France of protectionism, the author should perhaps have read the article a few days earlier headlined "U.S. Reduces Imports of China Textiles by Up to 35%" (Jan. 7). That

move by Washington is described in the same article as having "the effect of protecting the U.S. textile industry from cheap imports."

If a "deep-rooted protectionist philosophy" indeed exists, it is surely no worse in France than in the United States. A thorough study of effective duties would probably show greater reductions in France over the past 50 years than in the United States.

H. P. BERNARD, Paris

### The Filmmakers' Terrain

Regarding "This Audiovisual Pie Grows for All" (Opinion, Dec. 21) by Guillermo Jimenez:

In blasting American cinema, Mr. Jimenez seems to forget some of the "challenging and beautiful films" that Americans have made, such as "Gone With the Wind," which was noted for its scenery, costumes and rich dialogue. As a culturally superior French example he cites "Indochine," which was filmed in the American epic style, but which featured dialogue that was far short of the exchanges between Rhett and Scarlett.

Many French commentators, trying to attribute the same exclusive cachet to their filmmaking as is attached to their smaller traditional industries, like winemaking, have armed themselves with a cultural self-righteousness, denouncing American films as trashy and popular, a threat to their own elite art-film culture.

But American films are not about to overshadow hundreds of years of French culture. Nor does the fact that they are produced on a large scale necessarily mean that quality is sacrificed, as it would be, say, in an overproduction of

# A Sarajevo Story of Friends Helping Friends Helping...

By Edward Serotta

SARAJEVO — Zeyneba Hardaga is a 77-year-old Muslim woman living in Sarajevo. She has a letter from the Israeli Foreign Ministry asking all those who come in contact with her to aid her in any way possible. The Jewish community sends a doctor several times a week to look in on her. The American Joint Distribution Committee, which aids Jewish

why the family was hiding and protecting a Jewish woman during the Nazi occupation of Bosnia. Later he gambled with his own life to bring food and clothing to imprisoned Jewish men. Someone informed on him, and Zeyneba's father lost his gamble and his life.

In 1985, Zeyneba and her sister were flown to Israel, and at the Museum of the Holocaust became the first Muslims to receive a Righteous Gentile Award, the honor given to those non-Jews who heroically rescued Jews from certain death. Her sister is now dead, and Zeyneba shares an unheated seventh-floor apartment with her daughter Aida, son-in-law Braumir and granddaughter Stella.

As Zeyneba has but one leg, her life is reduced to the room where the family keeps a wood-burning stove. Her home lies behind Serbian lines, and when she left it, she brought little other than those items she holds most dear: her medal from Israel, a scrapbook of pictures from that trip and the precious citation from the Museum of the Holocaust — its edges now frayed from handling.

Aida faces the pitch-black stairwell several times a day, and does so alone, as Braumir suffers from multiple sclerosis. She jugs sacks of wood, containers of water and boxes of food. One day last month a mortar shell landed just in front of her apartment house, killing five persons. Her kitchen window faces the Serb-held mountainside. Snipers take an occasional pot shot. Two bullet holes mar the apartment's walls.

With Zeyneba in failing health, the Jewish community's doctor, Srdjan Gorjankovic, visits as often as he can. One time he even took her to the hospital, carrying her down seven flights of stairs while Stella and Aida led the way with candles. Sometimes he spends the night, so afraid is Zeyneba when the nightly shelling starts. Last week the shelling was so intense that Srdjan could not make it over, and Aida could not fetch wood, water or food.

The president of the Joint Distribution Committee, Milton Wolf, monitors Zeyneba's condition by radio every week from New York. "Mrs. Hardaga will die if she remains there," he said. She has an invitation from the Israeli government to live in that country, but for reasons no one understands, she refuses. "As far as we know," Mr. Wolf added, "the Bosnian government has not okayed their names for the next convoy out of Sarajevo, but we're trying like hell."

"I wonder if anyone has thought of the obvious," he added with a sigh. "While it's nice to commemorate a hero, the problem is she is alive now, and the woman who would not abandon the Jews should not be expected to abandon her family. Not in Sarajevo."

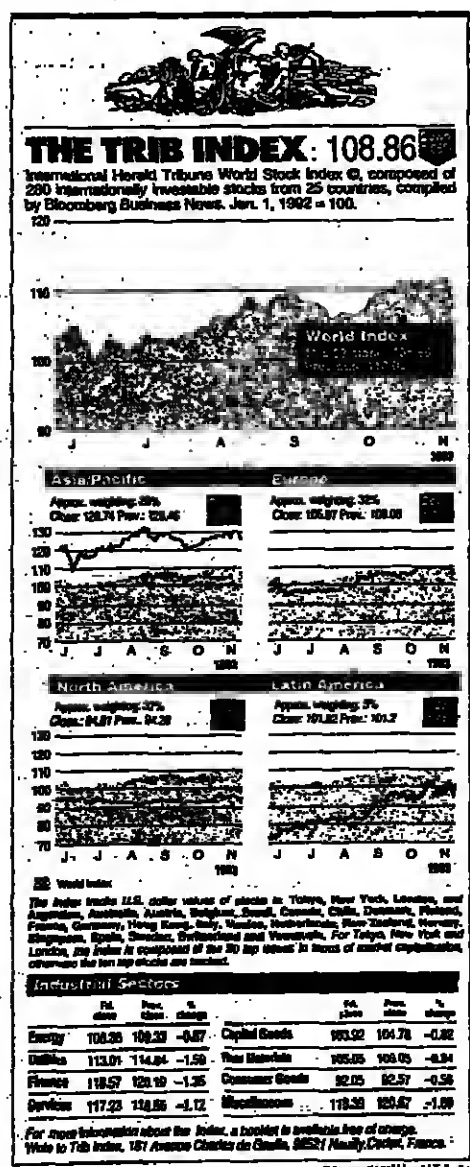
The writer is a documentary photographer based in Berlin. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## MEANWHILE

communities in need throughout the world, ensures that her family receives food packages regularly. And recently a Jewish woman in the neighborhood knitted a bright pink sweater for her 10-year-old granddaughter.

During World War II, Mrs. Hardaga learned a costly lesson from her father. "You do not abandon your friends," he told her. This was his explanation for

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# LEISURE

## THE ARTS GUIDE



### A Riff on Music Schools

By Mike Zwernin  
International Herald Tribune

**B**OSTON — This is a message in a bottle from a country where there's too much "There." My teenage kid and I are on hold late in the evening in the overheated, smoke-free Logan airport terminal building en route to Paris from L.A., awaiting a connecting flight that took off three hours late from Minneapolis.

He's playing an inaudible "Rites for Alice" on an unplugged electric bass in an empty gate-lounge. God Bless Leo Fender.

The kid wants to be a musician. We had flown Paris-Boston-Miami-L.A. and were now in transit back in Boston, looking at universities that teach contemporary music, which has come to mean jazz, rock, funk, heavy metal, technopop and world music. The serious teaching of music that is not "serious" began at Berklee College of Music in Boston in the late '40s. There are hundreds of schools now. The concept has recently come to Europe — the American School of Modern Music in Paris, L'Académie de Musique in Barcelona — but the energy remains in America.

The Berklee student population of 2,500 breaks down into 800 guitar players, 500 keyboardists, 300 drummers and 250 bassists, and if you can play lead trumpet or baritone saxophone you're just about guaranteed a full scholarship.

The school was closed for Christmas. We met with Gary Burton, the dean of contemporary jazz, who played the vibraphone with Stan Getz and Chick Corea, and was among the first to cross the line between jazz and rock. He still does 150 gigs a year. As dean he oversees Berklee's transition from only jazz to equal segments of jazz, rock and somewhere in between.

"It used to be that pop music was just a milder version of jazz," he explained. "The standards were the same. That began to change in the '70s. Rock got its own repertoire and instrumentation. The recording studio itself became an instrument. It's constantly evolving. The students in our school today will be at the peak of their careers in, say, 2020. We're trying to give them the tools to be in the center of the action at that time."

We bought it. It has been called a factory, but most of the graduates end up relating to music somehow and a Berklee degree is a sort of license. We bought the New England Conservatory too. A short walk from Berklee, it is smaller and more classically oriented with a big-ticket faculty (George Russell, Ron Blake) and has the hallowed dignity you'd expect from a New England conservatory. Here I began to realize that these institutes wanted a smart and swinging bicultural student as much as we wanted them.

The University of Miami, of which I am an

*The concept has come to Europe, but the energy remains in America.*

alumnus, looks like a country club and has one of the best contemporary music programs (Pat Metheny was the first guitar teacher). But the main problem will be to establish the American school's equivalent of a baccalaureate with honors from a Parisian lycée. Standards differ. And the people with the answers were on vacation.

Once you choose to expatriate from the United States, it's not so easy to get plugged back in. Distance forced us to travel during vacation, a horror, and of course all the schools were closed. It was hard to set up; faxes had flowed. You realize that you are living in a crucial inch between the Old and the New Worlds. Funny, you thought you were expanding the territory.

Somebody said that if you tipped up America, everything loose would slide into Los Angeles. Bob Newirth, who is recording a song cycle with John Cale, met us for tea in Santa Monica, where we'd spent the afternoon buying detours. Rockets, vitamins, Crest, a Blum T-shirt and stuff. He pointed out that 50 years ago the most beautiful women in America sort of slid down there to become movie stars and today their great-granddaughters are everywhere. He was kidding, but it's no joke when you're 18.

CalArts, 30 miles up the coast in Valencia, has the sort of laid-back energy that suits a city in which you learn to take care of business without losing your humanity. Suitably founded by Walt Disney but not Mickey Mouse, it appears to be a place where as long as you can cut it to begin with you are sort of let loose to learn to do your own thing better. Naturally we'll have to buy him a car and a synthesizer and ... snap out of it.

Forget 800 guitar players wanting to be Slash or Jim Hall, the analysis of altered 11th chords and all the unfamiliar, intimidating prerequisite vocational acronyms. This was a vacation. I was traveling with my 18-year-old son, there was no filter between us. We had checked in and out, revived relationships with distant close family and friends, reserved rental cars, navigated through vaguely remembered cities, been up for important interviews. Each move had been like a roadblock, and the Bottom Line is that neither one of us cracked.

Oh, I almost forgot. On New Year's Eve, we went to a party near Fairfax where we met Lisa Maxwell, who led the female horn section on tour with Guns N' Roses. She went to Berklee. She has a saxophone tattooed on her pelvis. She showed us. We have to board.

We have decided to go for all four schools. We're flying on an airline with the hip-hoppy name NWA. The final rampart will be getting through French customs with a four-track mixing table and two bass guitars, including the expensive Martin for which we made an on-the-edge deal with a guitar-mechanic on Ventura in The Valley.

#### AUSTRALIA

**Sydney**  
Opera House, tel: (2) 250-7777.  
Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," with Claire Primrose/Maria Pollicina, Heather Begg, Kerry Elizabeth Brown, and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," with Amanda Turner/Claire Savina, Kenneth Collins, Lindsay Gaffney, Feb. 7, 10, 14, 18 and 22.

#### AUSTRIA

**Vienna**  
Kunstforum der Bank Austria, tel: (222) 531-24, open daily, to Feb. 20: "Barock in Venedig." Paintings and sketches of the Neapolitan school of Baroque in the 17th and 18th centuries, including the period between 1707 and 1734 during which the Austrian Habsburgs reigned as viceroys in Naples.

#### BELGIUM

**Brussels**  
Musée d'Art Ancien, tel: (2) 508-332-11, closed Mondays. Continuing to Feb. 27: "Les XX at La Libre Catholique. Cent Ans Après." Features the works exhibited under the aegis of the two audacious Belgian associations between 1884 and 1914. Includes work by Seurat, Bonnard, Ensor, van de Velde and Knipff, among others.  
La Monnaie, tel: (2) 218-12-11. Jonathan Harvey's "Inquest of Love," A 1982 opera, directed by David Pountney, conducted by Lionel Friend with Barry Banks, Peter Coleman-Winget and Linda McLeod. Jan. 23 (premiere), 25, 28, 30, Feb. 1, 3 and 5.

#### BRITAIN

**Cambridge**  
The Fitzwilliam Museum, tel: (223) 332-900, closed Mondays. To May 1: "Hilfsreihe: Show, Moon and Flowers." Three landscape triptychs as well as single-sheet prints, including "Autumn Moon on the Tarnegawa."  
Glasgow  
Scottish Opera, tel: (41) 248-4567. Donizetti's "L'Elisir d'Amore," directed by Giles Havergal, conducted by Marco Guidarini/Stephen Clarke, with Paul Charles Clarke, Cheryl Barker, and Simon Kennyside. Feb. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11.

**London**  
Barbican Art Gallery, tel: (71) 638-4141, open daily, to April 24: "All Human Life: Great Photographs from the Hulton-Deutsch Collection." Prints from photographers of the 19th and 20th centuries, including Felice Beato, Cecil Beaton, Bill Brandt and André Kertész.  
English National Opera, tel: (71) 836-5161. Handel's "Xerxes," conducted by Ivor Bolton, with Louise Witter, Yvonne Kenny and Christopher Robson. Jan. 19, 21, 23, 25, Feb. 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, 16 and 24.

**Manchester**  
The Whitworth Art Gallery, tel: (61) 273-4365. "Shadow of the Forest: Prints from the Barbican School." Works by the mid-19th century painters of French landscapes, as well as by Bonington and Constable, both strong influences on those artists.

#### CANADA

**Montreal**  
Musée des Beaux-Arts, tel: (514) 285-2000, closed Mondays. To Jan. 23: "Les Estampes en Couleurs de Mary Cassatt." Inspired by Japanese ukiyo-e, American artist Mary Cassatt executed a series of color prints in 1891.  
Toronto  
Musée des Beaux-Arts de l'Ontario, tel: (416) 977-0414, closed

Mondays and Tuesdays. To March 8: Seven Florentine Heads: 15th-Century Drawings from the Collection of Her Majesty the Queen." Silverpoint drawings by leading draftsmen of the Renaissance including Fra Angelico, Leonardo da Vinci, Domenico Ghirlandajo and Filippo Lippi.

#### CZECH REPUBLIC

**Prague**  
Castle Riding School, tel: (2) 33-37-32-32. To March 27: "Facet and Contemporary Czech Painting from the Stata Galleries Collections." Focuses on Czech painting from the 1950s up to the present day.

#### DENMARK

**Humblebæk**  
Louisiana Museum of Modern Art, tel: (42) 19-07-19, open daily. Continuing to March 8: "Claudia Monet: Works from 1880 to 1926." Features late figurative paintings of the garden and Japanese bridge at Giverny, as well as Japanese woodcuts which were an important source of inspiration for Monet.

#### FRANCE

**Paris**  
Bibliothèque Nationale, tel: 47-03-81-10, open daily. To Jan. 30: "Quand la Peinture Enlève les Livres." Illustrated manuscripts in France from 1400 to 1520, including works by Jean Fouquet and Barthelmy d'Eyck.  
Institut du Monde Arabe, tel: 40-51-38-38, closed Mondays. Continuing to Feb. 28: "Syrie: Mémoires et Civilisation." Art objects covering the history of Syria from the golden age of Man, Ebla and Ugarit in the 3d and 2d millenniums B.C. to the Aramaean, Hellenistic, Byzantine and Islamic periods, ending with the Ottoman domination from the 15th to early 20th century.  
Mona Bismarck Foundation, tel: 47-23-38-38, closed Sundays and Mondays. To Feb. 28: "La Comtesse Mona Bismarck, Balenciaga, Cecil Beaton." Features 50 designs by Balenciaga, Mona Bismarck's favorite couturier, portraits of the courtesies by Cecil Beaton, as well as two paintings by Tiepolo which she gave to the Louvre.

**Museo-Galeria de la Saeta**, tel: 45-56-32, closed Sundays. Continuing to Feb. 28: "Jean-Michel Basquiat 1980-1988: Peinture, Dessin, Écriture." Works by the American graffitiist.  
Musée du Louvre, tel: 40-20-51-12, closed Tuesdays. Continuing to Feb. 14: "De Khorsabad à Paris: La Découverte des Assyriens." Opéra Bastille, tel: 44-73-13-99. Zimnermann's "Die Soldaten," directed by Harry Kupfer, conducted by Bernhard Kontarsky, with Franz Mazura, Lisa Saffer and Miqro Vargas. Jan. 22, 24, 27, 29, 31 and Feb. 2. Pavilion des Arts, tel: 42-33-82-50, closed Mondays. Continuing to April 17: "L'Art Populaire Russe," icons, prints, textiles, kitchen utensils from the 18th to the 19th centuries.

**Versailles**  
Château de Versailles, tel: 30-84-74-00, closed Mondays. Continuing to Feb. 27: "Versailles et les Tables Royales en Europe du XVIIIe au XIXe Siècle."

#### GERMANY

**Berlin**  
Staatsoper Unter den Linden, tel: (30) 203-544-94. Gluck's "Alceste." Directed by Achim Freyer, conducted by Thomas Hengelbrock, with Viorica Cole, Anna Caterina Antonacci. Philharmonie, Jan. 23, 25, 31, Feb. 9 and 18.  
Mann  
Gustav-Lobbecke-Museum, tel: (2361) 17-29-39, closed Mondays. Continuing to Feb. 27: "Ägypten: Geheimnisse der Grabkammer."

**Stuttgart**  
Staatstheater, tel: (711) 22-17-95. Verdi's "Rigoletto." Directed by Johannes Schief, conducted by Ingo Metzmacher, with Gabriel Seda,



Salgado photograph in London (top left); Mona Bismarck by Cecil Beaton, in Paris; above, architectural model and silkscreen by Arata Isozaki in New York.

Wolfgang Schöne and Catriona Smith, Jan. 20 (premiere), 23, 25, 28, 31, Feb. 10 and 24.

**Wuppertal**  
Von der Heydt-Museum, tel: (202) 563-6231, closed Mondays. To March 20: "Von Cranach bis Monet." Masterpieces from the Bucharest National Art Museum, including works by Lucas Cranach, Peter Bruegel the Younger, Rubens, Van Dyck, Titoretto, Munillo and El Greco.

#### ISRAEL

**Tel Aviv**  
Tel Aviv Museum of Art, tel: 972-3-855-7361. To March 12: "Class Oldenburg: Multiples and Notebook Pages."

#### ITALY

**Florence**  
Teatro Verdi, tel: (55) 239-6242. Rossini's "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Conducted by Paolo Otti, with Roberto Frontali/Angelo Vella, Vessella Kasarova/Sonia Gassio, Ferruccio Furlanetto/Dimitri Kavrakos. Feb. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 10.  
Milan  
Teatro alla Scala, tel: (2) 80-91-60. Prokofiev's "L'Angelo di Fuoco." Directed by Giancarlo Cobelli, conducted by Riccardo Chailly, with Valery Alexeev, Sergio Baricordi and Mario Bolognesi. Jan. 16, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26 and 28.

**Venice**  
Musée Correr, tel: (41) 52-06-288. Continuing to April 4: "Pietro Longhi." 50 paintings, 35 drawings and 14 prints by the 18th-century Venetian painter famous for his ironic description of Venetian life and manners.

#### JAPAN

**Tokyo**  
Bridgestone Museum of Art, tel: (3) 3553-0241, closed Mondays. To Jan. 30: "Fujita Tsuguharu." 26 works including Paris landscapes, still lifes and portraits of women by the Paris artist Fujita (1886-1968). Ginza Nikon Salon, tel: (3) 3562-

5756. To Jan. 24: "Mary Ellen Mark: Indian Circus." 50 monochromes focusing on the exotic world of the Indian circus.

#### SINGAPORE

**Empress Place Museum**, tel: 336-73-33, open daily. Continuing to July 1994: "War and Ritual: Treasures of the Warring States." An exhibition of Chinese bronze culture from the Warring States period (475-221 B.C.).

**National Museum**, tel: 330-09-71. Continuing to March 13: "Trading on the Maritime Silk Routes." Focuses on the importance of sea routes in 2000 years of commerce between China, Southeast Asia, West Asia and Europe. Exhibits, which are drawn from museums in Singapore and China as well as private collectors, include ceramics, textiles, stone carvings, ship models and samples of their cargo.

#### UNITED STATES

**Houston**  
The Menil Collection, tel: (713) 525-9400, closed Mondays and Tuesdays. To April 2: "Polyphony: A Circus." A complex multimedia event by composer John Cage, featuring work by artists whose influence bears on Cage's art, displayed in changing arrangements.

**New York**  
The Brooklyn Museum (tel: 638-5000). To Feb. 27: "Arata Isozaki: 1960-90 Architecture." Tribute is paid to the Japanese architect Arata Isozaki's work, and the exhibition includes models, sketches and drawings.  
Metropolitan Opera, tel: (212) 362-8000. A new production of Britten's "Death in Venice." Conducted by David Atherton with Anthony Rolfe Johnson and Thomas Allen. Feb. 7 (premiere), 11, 15, 18, 23 and 26.

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**SKADDEN:**  
Power, Money and the Rise of a Legal Empire  
By Lincoln Caplan, 341 pages.  
\$25. Farrar Straus Giroux.

**Reviewed by Mark London**

**T**HE great sucking sound you've heard over the past 15 years or so actually emanates from Wall Street and its sidekicks, which have taken some of the finest minds of the baby boomer generation and put them to work playing real-life Monopoly — doing mergers, acquisitions and finance. Are we as a society better for this use of their inarguably prodigious talents? Or have these skills been co-opted by a zero-sum game in which the world as a whole ends up no better off while the players' pockets are lined with lucre?

Lincoln Caplan's "Skadden" visits the counselor to America's corporations in the 1980s: The book is an exploration of the inner workings of America's premier corporate law firm of that golden age, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom — an unwieldy name for what is widely known as "Joe Flom's firm." Caplan posits that the Skadden, Arps saga presents the tale of the corporate legal profession's transformation from stodgy, white-skinned, white-haired, white-shed patriarchs to rough-and-tumble mercenaries.

Law, as practiced in these pages, represents sophisticated sport. Skadden's lawyers, Caplan notes, play well in arcane arenas. You have an environmental problem? An antitrust issue? The government coming after you? Skadden, Arps has just the lawyer for you.

Perhaps it is because of Skadden's success in these efforts that Caplan's narrative lacks the tension inherent in a story where the outcome is in doubt. The story of a giant law firm's nearly uninterrupted

**WHAT THEY'RE READING**

• Daniel Barenboim, musical and artistic director at the Deutsche Staatsoper in Berlin, is reading "Culture and Imperialism" by Edward Said.  
"The author has managed to describe in a readable manner how the Europeans have arrogantly forced their cultures on others. He deals with problems of colonialism and tackles the attitudes of the British in India and the French in Algeria." (Michael Kallenback, IHT)

ed growth cannot compete with page-turning tales of the white collar warfare of the 1980s.

Caplan, a contributor to The New Yorker, has done his reporting well, and he writes nonjudgmentally, which makes his book instructive for those who want to learn what makes a megafirm tick. He succeeds in illuminating the backstage of American business. He captures the frenzy of Skadden's people. They sure do work Double-digi days for weeks at a time — with 24-hour car service, all-night secretaries, valet service, investment advice, personal counseling, all provided by the firm so that there are no distractions from the work at hand. After all, if you are billing someone \$400 an hour, wouldn't you rather have your people working than standing in line at the dry cleaners?

Flom, who reportedly makes \$5 million a year or more, dominates the book. He envisioned a field where his lawyers could play — the pulling apart and putting together of companies — and proceeded to aggressively claim the field as his. At the zenith of Flom's powers, about 300 companies each paid \$150,000 to his firm for the privilege to say he represented them — not so much because they needed his services but as a defense mechanism to prevent Flom from opposing them in a transaction.

But to call him one of the giants

of American law, as many of his partners and clients have, is to demean a profession that has produced the likes of Thurgood Marshall or Benjamin Cardozo. What distinguishes many of these fine lawyers such as Flom from the true giants of law is in their acceptance of a role as a hired gun, nothing more. Flom tells a writer, "I have many different moods depending whether I'm on offense or defense, and afterward I look out the window and laugh at myself." Win or lose, in other words, lawyers get paid.

Skadden, Arps used the money to finance the growth of a law firm from a handful of guys to a giant of 1,000 lawyers in offices so scattered that the sun never sets on the firm. Caplan points out that many of the architects of Skadden arrived as outcasts from the marquee firms of New York, whose name partners have been dead for more than a century. These lawyers were passed over for partnership at their former employers because they were either Jewish or women or because their first names weren't last names and their last names weren't followed by Roman numerals.

Tossing away tradition has its price, Caplan points out, because an institution whose ties are financial will be tested in tough financial

times. His storytelling becomes more interesting at the end of the book as Skadden wrestles with the throes of the '90s recession — losing its air of invincibility and accepting humble pie as the meal du jour. Caplan's emboldened narrative of the fate of a young lawyer — who was led to believe he was going to be made a partner then had his hopes dashed only to go through the same agonizing process the following year with a narrowly favorable outcome — poses the question that plagues a generation coming into middle age: Is it worth it? After hundreds of thousands of dollars of education, years of self-discipline and sacrifice, is it enough reward to say, "I've made partner at Skadden? And are the rest of us better off by that disposition of energy?"

Mark London, a Washington lawyer, wrote this for The Washington Post.

### BRIDGE

**By Alan Truscott**

**I**T is rare for a player to gain an advantage because his opponent is a world-class player. And it is also rare for a player to make a slightly irregular bid for one reason, and to find it has gained heavily for a quite different reason.

On the diagrammed deal both these rarities benefited Zia Mahmood, a colorful Pakistani star who lives in Manhattan.

Zia held the East cards, and heard his partner bid two no-trumps, showing length in the minor suits, over the opening one-spade bid. When North bid four spades Zia liked his holding of six high-card points in his partner's suits and ventured five clubs rather than the obvious five diamonds.

His idea was to direct a club lead, and he was ready to retreat to five diamonds if doubled.

South charged on to six spades, comforted by the fact that his partner was likely to be short in clubs. The lead was the club queen, and it is easy to see that the slam can be made by drawing trumps and throwing a diamond on the fourth round of hearts.

But Zia now benefited from the skill of South, who was Bob Hamman of Dallas, the world's top-ranked player. He allowed West to win the first trick and another club was led to the ace. He then cashed the A-Q of spades and thought about West's distribution. He could hardly have 5-5 in the minors, thought Hamman, because East would have bid five diamonds with greater length in that suit.

Hamman concluded that West must have six diamonds and five clubs, leaving him with only two hearts. The odds were now 2-10-1

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:			
North	West	North	East
1♠	2NT	3♠	4♠
4♠	5♣	6♠	5♣
6♠	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the club queen.			

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**Thursday's Closing**  
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

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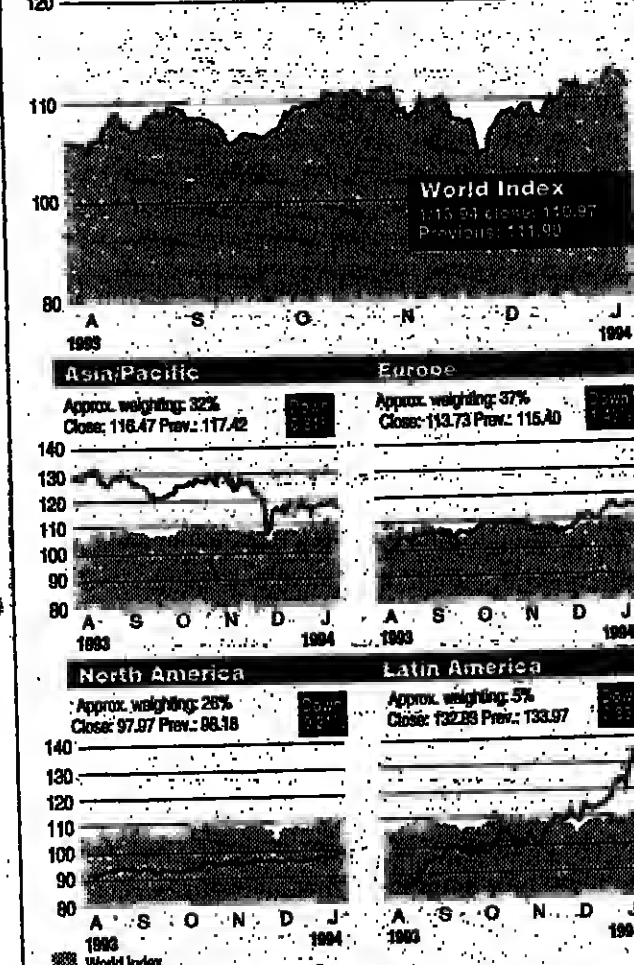
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## THE TRIB INDEX: 110.97

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar value of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major markets. It is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization, otherwise the top 100 stocks are tracked.

Index	1993	1994	% Change
Energy	111.54	112.24	-0.62
Utilities	119.91	120.69	-0.65
Finance	112.42	113.64	-1.07
Services	118.40	118.83	-0.36

## GTE Sets Plan to Cut 17,000 Jobs

By John Burgess

STAMFORD, Conn. — GTE Corp. said Thursday that it would eliminate 17,000 jobs over the next three years and would take a \$1.2 billion charge against fourth-quarter earnings as a result of the restructuring.

The largest U.S. local telephone provider said the moves would reduce its work force about 13 percent and save \$1 billion annually. GTE employs 162,000 people and has annual revenue of roughly \$20 billion.

"The actions announced today are the logical next steps in the strategic program we have undertaken to focus GTE solely on telecommunications and continue to improve our competitive position," Charles Lee, chairman and chief executive, said in a statement.

Mr. Lee said the plan was aimed at revolutionizing customer service. The company says it serves more than 30 percent of the American population with its 17 million telephone access lines and 52 million mobile cellular lines. It is the country's largest cellular telephone company after McCaw.

The \$1.2 billion after-tax cost of the initiative amounts to \$1.22 a share. The price tag includes as much as \$680 million for modernizing or replacing customer service systems. Consolidation of facilities was expected to cost \$160 million.

GTE said the technological improvements introduced would allow it to reduce the number of customer service and regional network centers nationwide from 195 to 13.

## American Patent Medicine

### IBM Ousts Japanese as Top U.S. Inventors

By John Burgess

WASHINGTON — It is one of many scorecards used to rate the technological prowess of nations: Whose company won the most U.S. patents last year?

To the chagrin of the home team, Japanese companies have taken the top spot every year since 1985. Now a much-sullied American player, International Business Machines Corp., has sprung into the lead, with 1,088 of the certificates in 1993. And moving into the No. 4 slot was Eastman Kodak Co.

Japanese companies were still stronger. Toshiba Corp. was second and Canon Inc. third, according to Patent Publishing Corp., a New York company that analyzes patent awards.

Many analysts contend that patent numbers give a distorted picture of industrial strength. In economic terms, they say, what matters is the value of the creations being protected by the patents, not their numbers.

But the rising numbers could signal that U.S. companies and laboratories, long the world's hot-house for new ideas in electronics, aviation and other high-tech fields, are getting serious about collecting from those who borrow their work.

U.S. companies and government agencies spent nearly \$160 billion on research and development last year. An IBM vice president, Marshall Phelps, said his company had moved to think commercially, and to safeguard anything of value. "In the past we might develop something and leave it on the shelf or decide we didn't want to go through the process," he said. "Now we can go to a patent."

Dan Burton, president of the Council on Competitiveness, said the numbers suggest that U.S. companies see patents as a strategic weapon. "They're going to make sure it's well-timed," he said.

U.S. companies' total share of the approximately 110,000 patents granted last year rose as well.

Patents give inventors exclusive rights to manufacture a product, or to collect money from others licensed to make it, for a set period of time, generally 17 years in the United States.

## French Banks Reject Plan for Metallgesellschaft

By Jacques Neher

International Herald Tribune

A group of French banks refused Thursday to go along with Deutsche Bank AG's plan to bail out Metallgesellschaft AG, raising doubts that the German metals conglomerate would be able to avoid a bankruptcy-law filing.

The 12 French banks, which together have an estimated 900 million Deutsche marks (\$517.5 million) of loans outstanding to Metallgesellschaft, sent a letter to Deutsche Bank on Wednesday saying they would not go along with a 3.4 billion DM restructuring plan that German banks had worked out since the company's fragile financial condition became apparent in late December.

The focus shifted to Paris on Thursday, where German and French lenders held an emergency meeting after the only German bank objecting to the plan, Norddeutsche Landesbank, agreed to accept a revised restructuring package. Representatives of Deutsche Bank and of Dresdner Bank AG went to Paris for talks with French bank executives.

Despite the talks' initial failure, analysts said they expected the French banks, headed by Societe Generale and Credit Lyonnais SA, eventually to reach an accord with their German counterparts that would save the industrial and commodities-trading company.

"Most French banks are interested in developing their activities in the German market," Stephane Arrouays, analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London, said. "I can't imagine that they would risk putting Metallgesellschaft into bankruptcy."

In the proposed rescue plan, the French banks objected to a measure calling for them to transform a substantial part of their loans into shares of unknown value. They also expressed opposition to a plan to reschedule loans, saying they did not have adequate information on the financial condition of the German conglomerate.

"Deutsche Bank and the others are not just lenders but shareholders of reference in Metallgesellschaft," said Michel Thibault, spokesman for Societe Generale. "It's their responsibility to step in if new capital needs to be raised, instead of shifting that responsibility onto those of us who are just lenders."

That, in essence, was also the view taken by Norddeutsche Landesbank, a big German creditor that had withheld its support for a restructuring on grounds that large shareholders who were creditors — especially Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank — would have got off too easily. The regional bank reversed itself Wednesday, pledging its support to a modified bailout plan that it said put all creditors "on

See METALL, Page 14

## Siemens Adds 15,000 to Job-Cut Target

By John Burgess

MUNICH — Siemens AG surprised the market Thursday by announcing plans to shed 15,000 jobs and forecasting a 10 percent to 15 percent drop in net income in the current financial year.

Shares in the maker of electronics, electrical goods and telecommunications equipment tumbled 4.8 percent, or 36.50 Deutsche marks (\$20.98), following the announcement, to 726 DM. The news also sent the overall market down.

"People were not the least prepared for this kind of news," said Gebhardt Klingenstein, analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd. "Everybody was taken aback."

The Siemens chief financial officer, Karl-Hermann Baumann, said the projected earnings decline was due to the drop in earnings from financial investments as interest rates came down. Last year, earnings from the company's core businesses fell 8 percent but were cushioned by financial earnings of 2.1 billion DM. But operating earnings will not improve much over last year, Mr. Baumann said.

Siemens wants to "significantly improve productivity and cut innovation cycles by half," the company president, Heinrich von Pierer, said. As a result, the company expects to shed 15,000 jobs in the current financial year, which ends Sept. 30. By the end of the year, Siemens will employ "clearly" less than 390,000 people, compared with 400,000 at the end of 1993, he said.

Last year, Siemens had also announced 10,000 job cuts. Eventually, however, the company slashed 22,000 people off its payroll.

Most of the new cutbacks will again be borne by the troubled computer unit SNI Siemens Nord Informationssysteme AG, where 5,000 job cuts were recently announced after 5,000 last year.

Mr. Baumann said SNI will report a loss this financial year, although the deficit would be less than last year. (Bloomberg, AFX)

## Tax Fraud Suspected In Dresdner Raid

By John Burgess

FRANKFURT — German prosecution investigators raided offices of Dresdner Bank AG on Thursday, prompted by suspicion that the bank is helping customers evade taxes, a spokesman for the Düsseldorf public prosecutor's office said.

The inquiry began Tuesday but was not publicly disclosed until Thursday, when a report appeared in the Cologne regional paper, the Cologne regional paper, said Jochen Ruhlmann, spokesman for the prosecutor's office.

"The accusation has been made against Dresdner Bank by the public prosecutor's office that customers' deposits were moved abroad, and back in some cases, without this being reflected in their accounts," Mr. Ruhlmann said.

The office suspected that Dresdner Bank had transferred sums in the millions of Deutsche marks to a Luxembourg-based branch of Dresdner over a period of years, according to the Express report.

"From our point of view, areas are to question which affect normal and usual payment procedures with foreign banks," said a bank spokesman who declined to be identified.

Dresdner Bank is using "legal means" to fight the inquiry.

## Plan for Helping Workers Has Flaws

By Reginald Dale

WASHINGTON — Like many bad ideas, it sounds deceptively simple: Jobs are moving from high-wage industrial to low-wage developing nations where workers labor long in miserable conditions. That is clearly unfair to both the well-paid and the badly paid workers. So why not tell the developing countries to raise their wages and introduce proper Western-style trade unions and labor practices?

Better still, tell them that if they do not, their exports will not get free access to the rich countries' markets. Then the rich countries' workers would keep their jobs and the poor countries' workers would earn decent wages.

Unfortunately, the world does not work that way. Attempts to make it do so would undermine the world trading system and open a Pandora's box of protectionism. The whole idea is based on false premises.

But that has not stopped it from gaining ground in the latest recession, particularly in Western Europe and the United States, where jobs are most at risk.

Elements of such thinking lie behind the European Union's social charter, masterminded by Jacques Delors, the European Commission president, which aims to bring work practices into line throughout the Union. It is also found in the side agreements to the North American Free Trade Agreement negotiated by President Bill Clinton last summer.

Now, backed by France's leaders, Mr. Delors wants to expand the concept to the whole world under a "global social contract." And this week in Brussels, Mr. Clinton seemed to agree with them.

Outlining a new trade agenda, Mr. Clinton

called for tougher labor standards for developing countries to be incorporated into the rules of the world trading system, along the lines of NAFTA.

That is not as new as it might seem. Under pressure from American trade unions, U.S. governments since President Jimmy Carter's have sought something similar, though not

If developing countries cannot compete through low wages, they may never work their way out of poverty.

Including wages in trade negotiations. And particularly since NAFTA, American labor has been working to get a global New Deal moving again.

The unions say it is immoral for multinational companies to scour the world for the lowest wages and worst working conditions, evading labor laws built up in the United States and Europe over the past 100 years.

Economists, they argue, the switch from high-wage to low-wage jobs means a loss of purchasing power that will sap world growth.

But, however superficially appealing they may be, these arguments are full of flaws.

Proponents usually forget to mention that the developing countries, which they are purportedly trying to help, are dead set against the whole idea — rightly regarding it as a threat both to their sovereignty and to their development prospects.

As John Williamson of Washington's Institute for International Economics puts it in the latest issue of International Economic

Insights magazine, "the way that poor countries have a chance to pull themselves up by their bootstraps is precisely by exploiting competitive advantages like cheap labor that look unfair to their rich competitors."

If you take away their ability to compete through low wages, they may never work their way out of poverty and move upward. Rather than shackle the poor countries with new labor rules, the rich countries should be thinking about how to reduce their own.

Additionally, it is distinctly old-fashioned to say developing countries lack purchasing power, when they are the fastest-growing markets for American and European exporters.

In any case, many more jobs have been lost in the rich countries as a result of technological change than from low-wage competition from developing countries. Wage costs are only one of many factors, and often not the most important, in multinational investment decisions.

Of course, it is good that the international community should set rules to improve working conditions around the world. This has been done for years in places like the International Labor Organization.

But two things are highly dangerous: including wages in the rules and linking the rules to trading access. That would create a protectionist charter, allowing wholesale discrimination against developing countries. It would destroy the most-favored-nation principles on which the world trading system is based and negate the benefits of open competition.

From his vague remarks in Brussels, it is not clear whether Mr. Clinton is actually proposing either of these two things. For the sake of world prosperity, let us hope he is not.

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

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### REPUBLIC MASE BANK LIMITED

(A wholly owned subsidiary of Republic National Bank of New York)

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Telephone: (071) 621 7801  
Telex: 884491

Telefax: (071) 283 4659  
Reuters Dealing: MASL

Republic Mase Hong Kong Limited  
Hong Kong

Telephone: (852) 845 4233  
Telex: 65856

Telefax: (852) 845 3227  
Reuters Dealing: MASK

Republic Mase Australia Limited  
Sydney

Telephone: (61) 2123 3944  
Telex: AA 173965

Telefax: (61) 2123 0950  
Reuters Dealing: MASA

Republic National Bank of New York  
Republic Mase Precious Metals Department  
New York

Telephone (Trading): (212) 221 3560  
(Bullion Banking): (212) 525 0481

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## MARKET DIARY

## Dollar Hits 1.75 DM, Setting a 2-Year High

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**NEW YORK** — The dollar rose Thursday to its highest in more than two years against the Deutsche mark, bolstered by news of robust U.S. retail sales in December.

## Foreign Exchange

Many traders bought dollars after the Commerce Department said retail sales had jumped a surprising 0.8 percent in December, the latest sign that the three-year-old American economic recovery is still gaining momentum.

At the close, the dollar was quoted at 1.7513 DM, up from 1.7339 DM at Wednesday's close. It also rose to 1.4785 Swiss francs from 1.4635 francs and 5.9385 French francs from 5.8924, although it slipped to 111.85 yen from 112.27 yen. The pound eased to \$1.4970 from \$1.5035.

At one point, the dollar traded at 1.7537 DM, its highest since the attempted coup against Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev in August 1991.

Dealers said the dollar had fallen

against the yen because traders sold marks and bought yen, a transaction that often requires buying dollars for marks and then selling those dollars for yen.

"The dollar has a good head of steam behind it," Steve Flanagan, vice president and proprietary trader at PaineWebber, said. "The U.S. economy looks bright."

Despite Wednesday's news of an unexpectedly low rise in producer prices, the retail-sales figure prompted renewed speculation that the Federal Reserve Board would raise interest rates to stave off the inflation that strong economic growth often brings. The price of gold, which tends to rise with inflationary expectations, gained \$3.70 an ounce, to \$390.60.

Central-bank intervention kept the dollar from running away, said Albert Soria, foreign exchange manager in New York for the Finnish bank Kansallis Osakepankki.

Traders said the Bundesbank had sold dollars to try to slow the currency's rise. The German central bank would not comment.

(Bloomberg, APX)

## INVEST: Asian Bubble Bursts

Continued from Page 1  
 European interest rates by investing in bond or equity funds there.

Vivian Lewis, editor of Global Investing, an American newsletter devoted to foreign stocks, carries few Southeast Asia recommendations.

## N.Y. Stocks

tions now, except to buy some selected issues on weakness. Bullish long-term, she nevertheless advises subscribers to take profits on advise of her best picks, for example by selling half of Thailand's Shinawatra Computer, up a phenomenal 558 percent since the first recommendation it at the end of 1991.

Small Asian markets — Binyoni Associates calculates that volume in Hong Kong last year was only one-fourth of Wall Street's — thus are learning what it is like to sleep in the same bed as Wall Street's thundering herd. The problem for Wall Street is that no one knows precisely what will be the next trend.

"For the present, money is coming home, like all marginal money at the first whiff of trouble, and it has been marginal money that moved these small markets," said William McBride, who follows emerging markets for Lipper Analytical Services, which rates mutual funds. Since the start of the year, he reported, Asian closed-end funds are down 16 percent.

"Managers don't move their money from one country to another," he said. "Most funds will bring their money home, and then they will redeploy it as long as there isn't a sharp fall in the U.S."

But Robert Walberg, stock strat-

egist for MMS International, said there was "still a flood of money going into emerging markets, but it is just going to different places." He predicts it will go to India, New Zealand and South Africa. The latter two are already up more than two-thirds in a year.

Michael Metz, investment strategist of Oppenheimer & Co., is one of the few who believes that much of the foreign money is coming home "because all those markets are overpriced and so is Wall Street, but it is the least overpriced."

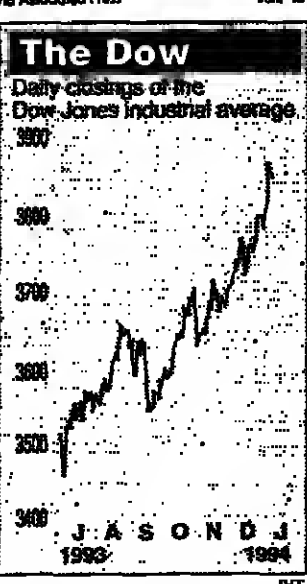
But his prediction is based on a sharp correction, which he believes will pull American markets down, leading bear markets worldwide. The trigger for that would be a sharp rise in interest rates, which he believes is on the way this month.

■ **Stock Prices Fall**  
 Stock prices declined Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange as a surge in interest rates and profit warnings from leading companies such as Quaker Oats punctured some investors' confidence, Bloomberg reported from New York.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 6.20 points, to 3,842.43. It recovered about two-thirds of its loss in the face of signs of subdued inflation and better-than-expected retail sales for December, traders said.

Stock prices also were knocked lower by a slump in Oracle, a leading software maker. Oracle fell 2 3/4 to 32 1/4 in response to concern about earnings raised by a Dean Witter Reynolds analyst.

Quaker Oats slumped 3 1/2 to 66.



NYSE Most Active

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Alcoa	55.25	54.75	55.00	+0.25
Amgen	31.00	30.75	31.00	+0.25
Amgen	31.00	30.75	31.00	+0.25
Amgen	31.00	30.75	31.00	+0.25
Amgen	31.00	30.75	31.00	+0.25
Amgen	31.00	30.75	31.00	+0.25
Amgen	31.00	30.75	31.00	+0.25
Amgen	31.00	30.75	31.00	+0.25
Amgen	31.00	30.75	31.00	+0.25
Amgen	31.00	30.75	31.00	+0.25

NYSE Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
1,148	114	154	1,216
1,148	114	154	1,216
1,148	114	154	1,216
1,148	114	154	1,216
1,148	114	154	1,216
1,148	114	154	1,216
1,148	114	154	1,216
1,148	114	154	1,216
1,148	114	154	1,216

Amex Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
208	204	24	436
208	204	24	436
208	204	24	436
208	204	24	436
208	204	24	436
208	204	24	436
208	204	24	436
208	204	24	436
208	204	24	436

NASDAQ Diary

Adv.	Decl.	Unch.	Total
1,207	1,530	1,428	4,165
1,207	1,530	1,428	4,165
1,207	1,530	1,428	4,165
1,207	1,530	1,428	4,165
1,207	1,530	1,428	4,165
1,207	1,530	1,428	4,165
1,207	1,530	1,428	4,165
1,207	1,530	1,428	4,165
1,207	1,530	1,428	4,165

## Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
INDUS	3838.50	3850.00	3830.00	3842.43	-6.20
Transp.	1219.50	1225.00	1210.00	1215.00	-0.50
Comp	1245.00	1250.00	1235.00	1240.00	-0.50

## Standard &amp; Poor's Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
SP 100	458.50	460.00	455.00	457.50	-1.00
Industrials	471.00	475.00	465.00	470.00	-1.00
Utilities	115.00	116.00	114.00	115.00	0.00
Finance	217.00	218.00	216.00	217.00	0.00

## NYSE Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	3838.50	3850.00	3830.00	3842.43	-6.20
Industrials	3838.50	3850.00	3830.00	3842.43	-6.20
Utilities	3838.50	3850.00	3830.00	3842.43	-6.20
Finance	3838.50	3850.00	3830.00	3842.43	-6.20

## NASDAQ Indexes

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Composite	3838.50	3850.00	3830.00	3842.43	-6.20
Industrials	3838.50	3850.00	3830.00	3842.43	-6.20
Utilities	3838.50	3850.00	3830.00	3842.43	-6.20
Finance	3838.50	3850.00	3830.00	3842.43	-6.20

## AMEX Stock Index

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AMEX	458.50	460.00	455.00	457.50	-1.00
Industrials	458.50	460.00	455.00	457.50	-1.00
Utilities	458.50	460.00	455.00	457.50	-1.00
Finance	458.50	460.00	455.00	457.50	-1.00

## Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
20 Bonds	100.00	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
10 Industrials	100.00	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
20 Bonds	100.00	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50
10 Industrials	100.00	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50

## Market Sales

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	277,800,000	277,800,000	277,800,000	277,800,000	0.00
AMEX 4 a.m. volume	17,400,000	17,400,000	17,400,000	17,400,000	0.00
NASDAQ 4 a.m. volume	266,100,000	266,100,000	266,100,000	266,100,000	0.00
NASDAQ 4 a.m. volume	266,100,000	266,100,000	266,100,000	266,100,000	0.00

## N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
NYSE	1,148	1,148	1,148	1,148	0.00
AMEX	208	208	208	208	0.00
NASDAQ	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	0.00
NASDAQ	1,207	1,207	1,207	1,207	0.00

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## EUROPEAN FUTURES

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00

## Food

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00

## COFFEE (LCE)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00

## WHITE SUGAR (LCE)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00

## METALS

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00

## 3-MONTH STRIP (LCE)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00

## 3-MONTH STRIP (LCE)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00

## LONG OIL (LCE)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00

## GERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LCE)

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00
COCA (LCE)	114.00	114.00	114.00	114.00	0.00

## U.S. AT THE CLOSE

Industrials					
	High	Low	Last	Settle	Chg.
GASOIL (RPE)					
U.S. dollars per metric ton-basis of 100 tons					
Feb	145.75	142.00	145.50	145.25	+1.25
Mar	146.25	142.25	146.25	146.25	+0.75



## Citicorp Sells Quotron Unit To Reuters

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Reuters Holdings PLC said Thursday it would buy the Quotron information service from Citicorp for an undisclosed price. The bank will take a charge related to the sale that will cut its earnings sharply in the fourth quarter.

Quotron screens provide real-time quotes, news and analysis on stocks to professional investors and brokers in the United States. Reuters also provides equity information, but its main strength is in the foreign-exchange, money and capital markets, where its terminals are the most widely used worldwide.

"Combining Quotron's existing business and Reuters international business means Reuters has gone from an also-ran into the world leader with 25 percent of the international equity market," said Allan Smeile, an analyst with Lehman Brothers. "The transaction represents an excellent deal for Reuters."

Citicorp, the largest U.S. banking company, said it would earn \$75 million in the fourth quarter, which ended Dec. 31, after a restructuring charge of \$425 million principally related to the Quotron sale.

Analysts said the Quotron purchase price was likely to be low. "Citicorp are virtually paying Reuters to relieve them of it," said Mr. Smeile.

Reuters shares rose 26 pence after the announcement to £18.54 on the London Stock Exchange. In

New York, Citicorp shares were up \$1.375 to \$40 in late trading, reflecting investor satisfaction with the quarterly earnings prospects, despite the Quotron charge.

In the third quarter, Quotron lost \$19 million, bringing its loss for the year to date to \$33 million, compared with \$40 million for 1992. In 1992, the unit lost \$503 million, reflecting \$400 million of restructuring charges.

Estimates for the number of Quotron's equity terminals range from 30,000 to 45,000. Reuters has about 212,000 terminals, but it has less than 10 percent of the market for U.S. equity information, where Quotron is strongest.

Citicorp said it would write down the value of its assets by \$179 million in the fourth quarter as part of Quotron's sale, which remains subject to regulatory approval.

Citicorp has agreed to underwrite some of Quotron's operating costs.

Citicorp said the agreement to sell Quotron would not include the unit's foreign-exchange transaction business, serving more than 260 banks worldwide, and its Electronic Brokerage Services, part of a group of 13 international banks. Reuters dominates this business, with about 94 percent of the world market, while Quotron is a distant second with about 4 percent, according to Lehman Brothers. (Bloomberg, Reuters, Knight-Ridder)

## Moscow's Debt Comes Into Focus

### An Investment Opportunity for the Strong-Hearted

By Richard W. Stevenson

New York Times Service

LONDON — For ups and downs and uncertainties about what lies around the next turn, few investments can compare with the roller-coaster ride of trading in the foreign bank debt of the former Soviet Union.

Since April 1993, the debt, which is traded on secondary markets, largely by institutional investors, has ranged between a low of 15 cents to the dollar and a high of 55 cents early last month, according to traders in London. After nationalist parties made a strong showing in Russian parliamentary elections Dec. 12, the debt dropped to near 40 cents to the dollar, rose briefly to around 50 cents and has now settled at about 45 cents.

Guessing where it will go from here is no easier than divining the course of Russia's political and economic transformation. The markets have been jittery about developments in Russia. The ruble has fallen 7 percent against the dollar since Jan. 1.

But traders said that for the investor with nerves of steel, the next few months will provide a good opportunity to make a bet on Russia's debt, which has a face value of about \$24 billion.

"Russia is one of the few countries that still has a substantial upside," said Nicholas Jordan, a trader at Chemical Bank in London.

The debt's prospects hinge on a restructuring deal between the Russian government, which has accepted responsibility for the former Soviet Union's external loans, and West-

ern commercial banks. The Soviet Union stopped paying on its commercial bank loans in 1991 after the attempted coup against then-President Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The two sides agreed on the outlines of a deal last summer under which repayment would be stretched out but none of the loans forgiven. Completion of the pact has been delayed for months, however, primarily by

**For investors with nerves of steel, the next few months will provide a good opportunity to make a bet on Russia's \$24 billion of debt.**

the banks' insistence that Russia waive its right to sovereign immunity, leaving it open to being sued for nonpayment or having its assets abroad seized.

The deal calls for a payment of \$500 million in cash against more than \$2.5 billion in overdue interest, with the balance to be paid in notes after a five-year grace period. Principal repayments would be delayed through 1998 and then stretched out over 11 years.

The deal's fate now seems to hang on whether the government being assembled by President Boris N. Yeltsin retains its commitment to the terms agreed on last summer or

whether, under pressure from nationalist parties in the Parliament, it backs off.

Analysts and traders said one sign of the deal's prospects would be whether Finance Minister Boris G. Fyodorov, a primary proponent of restructuring the loans rather than seeking relief from them, keeps his job.

At the same time, they said, the commercial banks may have to compromise on issues such as Russia's sovereign immunity to make the deal politically palatable in Russia.

"With the nationalists having made such a strong showing, the banks will have to compromise, and the sooner they do it the better," Igor Simin, who trades Russian debt for Continental Bank in London, said. "Fyodorov is the finance minister now. Who knows who it will be in three months?"

In the worst case, Russia could abandon the restructuring deal and demand the kind of outright debt forgiveness negotiated by some Latin American countries in the 1980s. Paul Luke, an analyst at Morgan Grenfell & Co. in London, said that if the restructuring deal failed, the price of Russian debt would fall back to about 30 cents on the dollar. The probability that the deal will fail is about 30 percent, he said, based on experience with restructurings of developing countries' debt.

He said the Russian debt would be worth about 62 cents on the dollar if the restructuring was completed.

"At current levels it's probably a buy, but only a weak buy, given the risks," he said.

## FLIGHT: Money Flees Russia at Increasing Pace, Complicating Reforms

Continued from Page 1

extremist politician. President Bill Clinton is urging the Russian president to proceed with more economic reform to obtain faster delivery of Western aid.

But economists and bankers close to Moscow say the capital flight phenomenon, a symptom of political and economic instability in Russia, poses several threats to President Boris N. Yeltsin's already-fragile reform program.

• It damages the ability of Russia to service its \$85 billion external debt burden.

• It alarms Western aid givers, like the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, who fear that some of the billions of dollars slated for Moscow could end up in foreign bank accounts.

• It is starving Russia of precious foreign-exchange earnings needed to modernize industry and increase productive capacity.

Members of the Paris Club group of Western creditor nations,

who last year agreed to reschedule \$15 billion of Russian debt, are preparing to reschedule an additional \$1 billion to \$2 billion of payments falling due in the first four months of 1994, according to American and European government officials. A decision to do so could come as early as next week.

As capital flight persists, however, and Russia's reform policies are affected by domestic political squabbling, some American officials are saying in private that they now consider it only a question of time before it becomes necessary to seek a more comprehensive debt-relief plan for Russia.

An official at the International Monetary Fund said the Russian capital outflow was reminiscent of "Latin America in the old days."

Alexei Mozhin, Russia's alternate director at the IMF, admitted that unless Western aid was tied to convincing reform programs much of the money "could be wasted and very quickly transferred to foreign bank accounts."

A senior French banking executive with first-hand knowledge of the Russian economy said the problem of flight capital was worrying. "There is no doubt that we are seeing an acceleration in capital outflows," he said. "Many Russian companies are keeping more funds in foreign banks, and we are talking about many billions of dollars."

Three Western businessmen involved in handling Russian commodity exports, whose revenues make up the bulk of the capital flight, described the problem, but declined to be quoted by name. One of them, the head of Moscow operations for a European metals trading company, said that in making purchases he and his colleagues were being "forced to effect certain payments to a lot of small two-cent front companies owned by Russians and registered in places such as the British Virgin Islands and the Channel Islands."

Bank accounts for these front companies are generally in Zurich or Geneva, he said, adding

that the widespread nature of the practice "boggles the mind."

This businessman said that although some of the dollar revenues were being kept outside of Russia for legitimate purposes, large sums are simply being squirreled away on behalf of Russian managers.

Next Tuesday, officials from the aluminum producing countries of the United States, Russia, the European Union, Norway, Canada and Australia will hold their third meeting since October to seek a way of lowering Russian exports, which increased fourfold since 1990, to 1.6 million tons last year. An aluminum glut, caused mainly by the surge in Russian exports, has nearly halved the price for aluminum since 1989, to about 50 cents a pound.

One American official warned that some U.S. aluminum companies might bring anti-dumping lawsuits against Russia if agreement cannot be reached next week in Brussels.

Investor's Europe			
Frankfurt DAX	London FTSE 100 Index	Paris CAC 40	
2000	2000	2000	
1800	1800	1800	
1600	1600	1600	
1400	1400	1400	
1200	1200	1200	
1000	1000	1000	
800	800	800	
600	600	600	
400	400	400	
200	200	200	
0	0	0	
1993	1993	1993	
1994	1994	1994	
1995	1995	1995	
1996	1996	1996	
1997	1997	1997	
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2021	2021	2021	
2022	2022	2022	
2023	2023	2023	
2024	2024	2024	
2025	2025	2025	
2026	2026	2026	
2027	2027	2027	
2028	2028	2028	
2029	2029	2029	
2030	2030	2030	

### Very briefly:

• Euro Disney SCA's creditor banks are to meet Jan. 26 to receive the company's preliminary audit report, which is being prepared by the KPMG Peat Marwick accounting firm, a source said in Paris.

• Berisford International PLC, a British food and real estate concern, said Thursday that it had bought the kitchen fittings company Magnet Ltd. for £56 million (\$83.7 million).

• Scandinavian Airlines System said in Stockholm on Thursday that it had signed an agreement with pilots' organizations, valid until October, providing for no pay increase and savings of 80 million kroner (\$9.8 million) in 1993 productivity payments, which the pilots agreed to forgo.

• TSB Group, the British bank, made a pre-tax profit of £301 million (\$451 million) for the year ending in October, up from £25 million a year earlier.

• Rank Organization, the British film and hotels concern, increased pre-tax annual profits to £276.6 million in the year to October, from £125.8 million a year earlier.

• Western Germany reported retail sales in November much as much as in November 1992, which represented a decline of 1.5 percent in real terms, according to the federal statistical office.

AFP, AFK, Bloomberg, Reuters

## Bad Times Roll for Swatch

Bloomberg Business News

ZURICH — Société Microélectronique et d'Horlogerie SA, the maker of Swatch wristwatches, is beginning to lose the confidence of its investors, fund managers and analysts say.

An unfulfilled vow to announce a partner for its ambitious Swatchmobile auto project has triggered an 11 percent plunge in the stock price since Jan. 1. Now there is more bad news. The watchmaker's finance director, Edgar Geiser, said

its 1993 earnings would be well below earlier forecasts.

Mr. Geiser said his company's Christmas sales had been lower than expected. He refused to give a new 1993 profit forecast. Analysts had been expecting growth of 25 percent or more, based largely on statements from Nicolas Hayek, the company chairman, indicating last summer that 1993 profits would be "substantially higher" than the record 413 million Swiss francs (\$282 million) in 1992, up 64 percent from a year earlier.

## NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices  
NASDAQ prices are a 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

12-Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

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12-Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12-Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12-Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg

12-Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE Ratio High Low Last Chg



## NYSE

## Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

(Continued)

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
12.00	11.50	IBM	3.00	4.5	15.0	12.00	11.50	11.75	+0.25
11.00	10.50	Microsoft	2.00	3.5	18.0	11.00	10.50	10.75	+0.25
10.00	9.50	Apple	1.50	3.0	20.0	10.00	9.50	9.75	+0.25
9.00	8.50	Oracle	1.00	2.5	22.0	9.00	8.50	8.75	+0.25
8.00	7.50	Sun	0.50	2.0	25.0	8.00	7.50	7.75	+0.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	Last	Chg
12.00	11.50	IBM	3.00	4.5	15.0	12.00	11.50	11.75	+0.25
11.00	10.50	Microsoft	2.00	3.5	18.0	11.00	10.50	10.75	+0.25
10.00	9.50	Apple	1.50	3.0	20.0	10.00	9.50	9.75	+0.25
9.00	8.50	Oracle	1.00	2.5	22.0	9.00	8.50	8.75	+0.25
8.00	7.50	Sun	0.50	2.0	25.0	8.00	7.50	7.75	+0.25

12 Month High Low Stock Div Yld PE High Low Last Chg

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9.00	8.50	Oracle	1.00	2.5	22.0	9.00	8.50	8.75	+0.25
8.00	7.50	Sun	0.50	2.0	25.0	8.00	7.50	7.75	+0.25

## METALL: French Banks Object to Proposed Bailout Plan for Company

Continued from Page 11

The same footing. Metallgesellschaft, which disclosed major, unexpected losses last month including some on trades in the oil market in the United States, owes an estimated 235 million DM to Société Générale, 246 million DM to Crédit Lyonnais and 133 million DM to Banque Paribas.

Other banks involved, with loans outstanding estimated at between 65 million DM and 75 million DM, include Crédit Commercial de

France, Banque Nationale de Paris and Credit Agricole.

Crédit Lyonnais and BNP declined to comment on the negotiations.

Metallgesellschaft, meanwhile, said it remained "optimistic" that an accord would be reached in time to prevent insolvency. It tentatively scheduled an extraordinary shareholders' meeting for Feb. 24 to approve the restructuring package. The company said it did not expect

a resolution to be announced before Saturday.

Trading in the company's shares was suspended Thursday but was expected to resume Friday. The stock closed Wednesday in Frankfurt at 226 DM, down 10.

Keith Brown, banking analyst for Morgan Stanley & Co. in London, said the French banks were in a position of strength in the face-off, as they had relatively little to lose, compared with their German counterparts.

Altogether, Metallgesellschaft owed 120 subsidiaries worldwide almost 10 billion DM on Sept. 30, 1993, when its financial year ended. Deutsche Bank and Dresdner Bank extended the company 1.5 billion DM in emergency credits in December after it disclosed a pre-tax loss of 1.8 billion DM.

A conglomerate of 250 companies in mining, trading, environmental engineering and financial services, Metallgesellschaft is Germany's 14th-largest industrial company.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Jan. 13, 1993

Quotations supplied by fund firms. Not meant to be used as a basis for investment decisions. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - bi-monthly; (f) - fortnightly (every two weeks); (m) - monthly; (q) - quarterly; (a) - annually.

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9.00	8.50	Oracle	1.00	2.5	22.0	9.00	8.50	8.75	+0.25
8.00	7.50	Sun	0.50	2.0	25.0	8.00	7.50	7.75	+0.25

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## Japan Annoyed By U.S. Threat Of Sanctions

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — The government's top spokesman expressed dismay Thursday over talk that the U.S. may invoke its so-called Super 301 trade sanctions against Japan.

"We want the U.S. to act cautiously by all means," said Masayoshi Takemura, chief cabinet secretary for Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa.

Under Super 301, which is named for a section of a trade law enacted in 1988, the U.S. trade representative can take retaliatory steps such as tariffs and quotas against countries that fail to reduce barriers to American goods.

Mr. Takemura's comments came a day after Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said in Washington that "all options" including the sanctions of Super 301, were open in the attempt to gain access to the Japanese market.

No major progress has been reported in the trade talks now under way between Japan and the United States. U.S. officials had hoped the talks would be largely completed by Feb. 1, when President Bill Clinton is to meet with Mr. Hosokawa in Washington.

The talks are part of a "framework" agreement reached in July 1993 in which the two nations pledged to set "objective criteria" for measuring progress in reducing Japan's trade surplus.

An official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, meanwhile, said Japan had "absolutely no intention" of negotiating issues that had been settled in the Uruguay Round of global trade talks that were concluded Dec. 15.

Mr. Kantor said Wednesday that U.S. and European officials had agreed to press Japan to improve its offer of market access for copper, wood, leather shoes and financial services.

But the Japanese official said that Tokyo wanted to "make it very clear" that those negotiations had ended. "We have absolutely no intention to further negotiate issues in the Uruguay Round," he said.

**Auto-Parts Pact in Doubt**

With Japan's economy slumping, Japanese automakers doubt they can fulfill their pledge to buy \$19 billion of American auto parts in the year that begins April 1, news agencies reported.

Washington, which views the promise as firm, has begun to press Tokyo to make similar pledges for succeeding years. Japan, however, says the amount was merely a voluntary target.

Separately, Nissan Motor Co., Japan's second-largest automaker, said it would move all production of its Sentra model to the United States beginning with the 1995 model year.

## China's Acquisitive Powerhouse

### Guangdong Investment Eschews Targets Abroad

Bloomberg Business News

**HONG KONG** — With interests in everything from brewing to tourism to real estate development in China, Guangdong Investment Ltd. is in many ways the ultimate red-chip stock, an investment with growth potential and moderate risk.

Controlled by the government of China's booming Guangdong Province and listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange, the investment holding company has been on an acquisition tear since 1986.

Its strategy of targeting investments in promising Chinese companies has proven lucrative. Company sales have jumped 13-fold, to 1.3 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$166.7 million) since 1992, while profit advances 11-fold, to 160.2 million Hong Kong dollars.

Small wonder that analysts say Guangdong Investment is a China play worth watching. In 1993, its share price rose 180 percent, outperforming the Hang Seng index of 23 elite companies, which gained about 150 percent. The stock ended Wednesday at 4.55 dollars, down 22.5 cents.

"It's a highly potential candidate to put in the Hang Seng index," said Ben Kwong, head of research at G.K. Goh Securities. "Other red chips are just shell companies without the earnings base of Guangdong Investment."

Such enthusiasm owes much to the fact that Guangdong Province, where 60 percent of the company's investments are based, is enjoying explosive growth. While the rest of China is growing at about 13 percent, Guangdong, which neighbors Hong Kong, is growing at about 20 percent a year.

"China's development is the quickest in the world and Guangdong is the fastest-growing province in China," said Hui Deyou, company executive director. "That's our strong point. We're not afraid of other China companies listing. We're a better investment."

Guangdong's income levels are closer to nearby Hong Kong levels than to those of neighboring provinces. Additionally, with Beijing a long way away, the central government has been unable to meddle much in the province's economic affairs.

Another edge is that Guangdong Invest-

ment continues to pour most of its investments back into the mainland, rather than venturing overseas as has China International Trust & Investment Corp., the central government's investment agency. "Guangdong Investment is more of a China play than CITIC because it reinvests most of its profits into China while CITIC is in Hong Kong," said Joanne Wong, analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd Securities.

According to Mr. Hou, part of the company's success is tied to a strategy of spreading investments over five key areas of development to reduce the risk that any single business might undercut the company's earnings.

That offers a big edge over other listed China companies, whose revenue base is tied to one or two main businesses, according to analysts.

The key to the company's growth is Guangdong Enterprises, a parent company that is directly controlled by the Guangdong provincial government. It maps out what Chinese companies are investment-worthy.

### Investor's Asia

Hong Kong Hang Seng	Singapore Straits Times	Tokyo Nikkei 225
12000	2500	21000
10000	2000	18000
8000	1500	15000
6000	1000	12000
4000	500	9000
2000	0	6000
0	0	3000
1993	1993	1993
Exchange Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close
Hong Kong Hang Seng	10,178.50	10,712.70
Singapore Straits Times	2,194.86	2,260.31
Sydney All Ordinaries	2,177.50	2,195.60
Tokyo Nikkei 225	18,577.26	18,783.88
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1,029.17	1,066.22
Bangkok SET	1,438.03	1,487.76
Seoul Composite Stock	898.66	886.31
Taipei Weighted Price	5,851.40	6,215.21
Manila Composite	2,901.15	2,978.00
Jakarta Stock Index	572.02	585.22
New Zealand NZSE-40	2,235.97	2,247.34
Bombay National Index	1,877.84	1,848.13
Change	-5.01	-2.90
	-0.92	-1.15
	-3.47	-3.34
	+1.39	-2.58
	-2.26	-0.51
	+1.56	

Sources: Reuters, AFP International Herald Tribune

## Seoul Streamlines Industry

Reuters

**SEOUL** — South Korea's top 30 conglomerates outlined their main activities ahead of a Tuesday deadline set by the government to encourage global competition.

Trade Minister Kim Chul-su initiated the drive in June, saying the conglomerates, whose activities sprawl over unrelated areas, should be streamlined.

"This aims to pave the way for chaebol to improve their global

competitiveness," a Trade Ministry official said, using the Korean word for the conglomerates.

Executives of Daewoo Group, one of the top five chaebol, said it had chosen cars, shipbuilding and heavy machinery, and distribution as its core business sectors.

The top 10 chaebol were told to select up to three industries; the 11th to 30th were urged to concentrate on a maximum of two.

### Very briefly:

- Japanese beer consumption fell last year for the first time in nine years, due to a cold summer and recession. Consumption was down 1.8 percent.
- Malaysia will build two theme parks, costing a total of 2.3 billion ringgit (\$920 million), in northern Kedah state to boost tourism, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad said.
- Japan Securities Dealers Association said foreign investors were the most active buyers of Japanese government and corporate bonds in 1993, with net purchases of \$9.98 trillion yen (\$89 billion), according to a report by the Kyodo news agency.
- Sharp Corp. will invest \$3 billion yen to build a new liquid-crystal display plant, which is expected to more than triple its capacity by 1995. The plant will have a monthly capacity of 150,000 units.

- Industri Pesawat Terbang Nusantara, Indonesia's state-run aircraft maker, plans a 500 billion rupiah (\$250 million) expansion at its Bandung factory. The company has 170 options and orders for its new medium-bus commuter plane, the 70-seat N-250.
- Australia's jobless rate fell to 10.7 percent in December from 11.1 percent the previous month, prompting economists to predict the worst days of unemployment were over.
- China plans to invest \$3.6 billion yuan (\$6.1 billion) in its postal service and telecommunications this year, an increase of 34 percent on 1993, said Wu Jichuan, the Post and Telecommunications minister, who was quoted by the official China Daily.

AFP, Reuters, Knight-Ridder, APX

## AMEX

Thursday's Closing  
Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Lowest	Close
100	90	IBM	3.00	4.5	15	100	100	90	90	100
120	110	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	120	120	110	110	120
140	130	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	140	140	130	130	140
160	150	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	160	160	150	150	160
180	170	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	180	180	170	170	180
200	190	Northern	0.00	0.0	15	200	200	190	190	200
220	210	Unisys	0.00	0.0	15	220	220	210	210	220
240	230	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	15	240	240	230	230	240
260	250	3M	0.00	0.0	15	260	260	250	250	260
280	270	Eastman	0.00	0.0	15	280	280	270	270	280
300	290	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15	300	300	290	290	300
320	310	Genentech	0.00	0.0	15	320	320	310	310	320
340	330	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	340	340	330	330	340
360	350	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	360	360	350	350	360
380	370	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	380	380	370	370	380
400	390	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	400	400	390	390	400
420	410	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	420	420	410	410	420
440	430	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	440	440	430	430	440
460	450	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	460	460	450	450	460
480	470	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	480	480	470	470	480
500	490	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	500	500	490	490	500
520	510	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	520	520	510	510	520
540	530	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	540	540	530	530	540
560	550	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	560	560	550	550	560
580	570	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	580	580	570	570	580
600	590	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	600	600	590	590	600
620	610	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	620	620	610	610	620
640	630	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	640	640	630	630	640
660	650	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	660	660	650	650	660
680	670	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	680	680	670	670	680
700	690	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	700	700	690	690	700
720	710	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	720	720	710	710	720
740	730	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	740	740	730	730	740
760	750	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	760	760	750	750	760
780	770	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	780	780	770	770	780
800	790	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	800	800	790	790	800
820	810	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	820	820	810	810	820
840	830	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	840	840	830	830	840
860	850	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	860	860	850	850	860
880	870	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	880	880	870	870	880
900	890	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	900	900	890	890	900
920	910	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	920	920	910	910	920
940	930	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	940	940	930	930	940
960	950	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	960	960	950	950	960
980	970	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	980	980	970	970	980
1000	990	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	1000	1000	990	990	1000

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Lowest	Close
100	90	IBM	3.00	4.5	15	100	100	90	90	100	100
120	110	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	15	120	120	110	110	120	120
140	130	Apple	0.00	0.0	15	140	140	130	130	140	140
160	150	Oracle	0.00	0.0	15	160	160	150	150	160	160
180	170	Sun	0.00	0.0	15	180	180	170	170	180	180
200	190	Northern	0.00	0.0	15	200	200	190	190	200	200
220	210	Unisys	0.00	0.0	15	220	220	210	210	220	220
240	230	PerkinElmer	0.00	0.0	15	240	240	230	230	240	240
260	250	3M	0.00	0.0	15	260	260	250	250	260	260
280	270	Eastman	0.00	0.0	15	280	280	270	270	280	280
300	290	Amgen	0.00	0.0	15	300	300	290	290	300	300
320	310	Genentech	0.00	0.0	15	320	320	310	310	320	320
340	330	Novartis	0.00	0.0	15	340	340	330	330	340	340
360	350	Roche	0.00	0.0	15	360	360	350	350	360	360
380	370	Schering	0.00	0.0	15	380	380	370	370	380	380
400	390	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	400	400	390	390	400	400
420	410	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	420	420	410	410	420	420
440	430	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	440	440	430	430	440	440
460	450	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	460	460	450	450	460	460
480	470	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	480	480	470	470	480	480
500	490	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	500	500	490	490	500	500
520	510	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	520	520	510	510	520	520
540	530	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	540	540	530	530	540	540
560	550	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	560	560	550	550	560	560
580	570	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	580	580	570	570	580	580
600	590	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	600	600	590	590	600	600
620	610	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	620	620	610	610	620	620
640	630	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	640	640	630	630	640	640
660	650	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	660	660	650	650	660	660
680	670	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	680	680	670	670	680	680
700	690	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	700	700	690	690	700	700
720	710	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	720	720	710	710	720	720
740	730	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	740	740	730	730	740	740
760	750	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	760	760	750	750	760	760
780	770	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	780	780	770	770	780	780
800	790	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	800	800	790	790	800	800
820	810	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	820	820	810	810	820	820
840	830	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	840	840	830	830	840	840
860	850	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	860	860	850	850	860	860
880	870	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	880	880	870	870	880	880
900	890	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	900	900	890	890	900	900
920	910	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	920	920	910	910	920	920
940	930	Beecham	0.00	0.0	15	940	940	930	930	940	940
960	950	Glaxo	0.00	0.0	15	960	960	950	950	960	960
980	970	Wellcome	0.00	0.0	15	980	980	970	970	980	980
1000	990	SmithKline	0.00	0.0	15	1000	1000	990	990	1000	1000







# SPORTS

## Police Say Stuttgart Stabbing By 'Copycat' of Seles Assailant

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**FRANKFURT** — The deaf-and-mute woman who stabbed a German soccer player in the back did so to get attention and copied the stabbing of tennis star Monica Seles last April, officials said Thursday.

"It's a typical copycat attack," said the Stuttgart prosecutor, Karl Heinz Engstler. "She wanted the limelight."

The victim, Hamburg-SV defender Oliver Möller, apparently was randomly picked as a target, Engstler said.

A magistrate court Thursday is-

sued an arrest warrant to keep the 28-year-old woman in custody on suspicion of attempted murder, Engstler said. Her name was not released.

Möller, who was attacked at an indoor soccer tournament in Frankfurt on Wednesday night, had undergone surgery for wounds to one lung, his diaphragm and liver. He was in good condition considering the circumstances, said Dr. Günther Kneipinger.

Engstler said the knife of Seles at the Hamburg Open tournament and last week's attack on figure skater Nancy Kerrigan in Detroit had inspired the stabbing in Frankfurt.

Günter Parhe, an obsessed fan of Seles's rival, Steffi Graf, stabbed the Serbian-born star in the back as she sat at the side of the court during a change-over between games.

The mildness of the subsequent two-year suspended sentence given to the 39-year-old Parhe raised another outcry, both in Germany and abroad.

Steinbrener said private guards employed by the Schleyer-Halle arena, where Möller was attacked, and not local police, had been in charge of security. But the flood of 7,000 spectators at the start of the evening event had made it difficult for guards to check all fans entering the arena.

## SKATER:

### Warrants Issued

Continued from Page 1

told investigators that he, Mr. Gillooly and two other men had set up the attack on Miss Kerrigan, the defending U.S. champion and Olympic bronze medalist, a day before the figure skating championship began.

Mr. Eckardt confirmed that Mr. Gillooly, from whom Miss Harding was divorced in August, asked him to arrange the attack. The Oregonian reported, citing unnamed law enforcement sources.

The investigation spread to three states as authorities in Oregon, Michigan and Arizona pieced together the story of how Miss Kerrigan was targeted for an attack allegedly intended to wreck her chance to compete in the skating championships.

The scheme allegedly involved Mr. Eckardt, Mr. Gillooly, an intermediary in Phoenix whom Eckardt knew, and a Portland man who carried out the assault, The Oregonian reported.

NBC News quoted sources as saying that, after a meeting in Portland, the assailant went to Boston, where Miss Kerrigan lives and trains. It was there, investigators believe, that he originally planned to injure Miss Kerrigan, but bad weather somehow fouled the attempt, NBC said.

Last Thursday in Detroit, a man brandishing a club struck Miss Kerrigan after a practice session at the arena, severely injuring her right leg. The attacker escaped after breaking the glass out of a locked arena door.

Miss Kerrigan, withdrawn from the event, but the U.S. Figure Skating Association, which sent her to the Olympic team anyway, along with Miss Harding, who won the U.S. championship two days later. The Winter Olympics will be held in Lillehammer, Norway, Feb. 12-27. Miss Kerrigan is recovering from the injury to her knee, but it is not known whether she will be able to compete.

The police in Detroit said they had recovered a black metal baton, believed to be the weapon used in the attack. A Detroit resident found the baton in a rubbish container behind the ice rink and turned it over to police, the Detroit Free Press said, quoting unidentified sources.

In Portland, meanwhile, another man, Russell (Rusty) Reitz, told The Oregonian that before the Kerrigan assault if he were willing to kill someone for \$50,000, Mr. Reitz said he would.

"He said, 'Would you break someone's leg? I said, 'Well, I don't know. Shawn, I got a job in Detroit. I'm going to send a team there.' Mr. Reitz told The Oregonian.

Mr. Gillooly said Tuesday he had been questioned by the FBI, but denied involvement.

"I wouldn't do that," Mr. Gillooly said. "I have more faith in my wife than to bump off her competition."

Miss Harding has not commented since the reports surfaced, but Tuesday night she was asked by a reporter for a Portland television station about an anonymous letter the station received accusing Mr. Gillooly of being involved in a plot.

"I can't believe it," she said. "I mean, why does someone want to discredit me? I just don't understand."

Miss Harding and Mr. Gillooly were divorcing Aug. 28, according to papers on file with the court in Columbia County, Oregon. They have reconciled and live together.

Miss Harding was scheduled to fly to Fairfax, Virginia, on Wednesday for a skating exhibition but abruptly canceled. No one answered the door when a reporter went to the Portland-area homes of Miss Harding and Mr. Eckardt, and no one answered the telephone.

Early word of the alleged plot to attack Miss Kerrigan came from a private investigator in Portland, Gary Crowe, who told The Associated Press that the FBI learned of the alleged plot from a local minister.

Mr. Crowe said the minister, Eugene Saunders, came to him for advice after being contacted by a friend who played a tape recording of Mr. Gillooly, Mr. Eckardt and the Arizona man discussing an attack on Miss Kerrigan.

Mr. Crowe said Mr. Saunders told him a man's voice on the tape asked, "Why don't we just kill her?"

The response was: "We don't need to kill her. Let's just hit her in the knee."

(AP, Reuters, NYT, LAT)

The woman walked to the spectator area where Möller was sitting, set near him and suddenly rammed the nine-centimeter (3.5-inch) blade of a folding knife into his back.

She was grabbed by another spectator, but offered no resistance and waited to be arrested.

Edgar Steinbrener, a Stuttgart police spokesman, said, "She knows about the Seles attack and it seems she wanted to get publicity."

Investigators had called in a sign language specialist to help question the woman because "she cannot hear or speak, only with sign language using her hands," Engstler said.

Engstler said he was awaiting a medical report to determine whether the woman was mentally disturbed, as reported by German news media.

The attack, which quickly prompted organizers of German indoor events to tighten security, was similar to the attack on Seles in Hamburg.

"The players were able to mix with the crowd and Möller was sitting in the main stand when it happened," Steinbrener said.

"Perhaps there has to be an area where all the players are separated from the fans," he said, then added: "But there is always some risk."

One of the main attractions of Germany's popular indoor events, held while the outdoor league season takes a winter break, is that the fans can mix easily with the players and children can collect autographs.

But, said the German soccer federation's vice-president, Gerhard Mayer-Vorfelder, "We will have to think whether this is still possible in the future."

Organizers of a similar tournament in Leipzig on Thursday and Friday announced they were doubling their security guards from 30 to 60. Next week's event in Hanau will have 30 instead of the planned 12 guards.

(AP, Reuters)



Tonya Harding and Jeff Gillooly leaving the home of bodyguard Shawn Eric Eckardt on Tuesday.

## Tonya Harding: A Fighter With Numerous Battles

The Associated Press

**PORTLAND, Oregon** — Despite her on-ice success, Tonya Harding can't seem to shake a lifetime of controversy.

Off the ice, the 23-year-old figure skater has weathered bouts of asthma, a stormy three-year marriage, embarrassing brushes with the police and now the suspicion that her former husband may be involved in the attack on Nancy Kerrigan.

Harding was 15 when she met Jeffrey Scott Gillooly, three years her senior. She was 19 when she married him in March 1990.

The couple started divorce proceedings just 14 months later, claiming irreconcilable differences. Two days after that, on June 19, 1991, Harding filed a petition for a restraining order against Gillooly, claiming he had threatened her and pulled her hair and shoved her.

By October, they were back together. Since, they have split up and reconciled at least twice more.

Last March, Harding filed a report with Clackamas County Sheriff's Department, accusing Gillooly of assault. No arrest was made, officials said. A friend said Harding moved out the same day.

She again asked for a restraining order last July, saying he assaulted her with his open hand and fist. In September, her attorney asked to have the order dismissed. By October, she and Gillooly had again reconciled.

Harding's mother, LaVona, told Sports Illustrated magazine that she tried to talk them out of getting married in the first place.

"I knew Jeff had a violent streak," she said. "Once when Tonya was living with me and my husband, he tried to break down the door because he thought she had gone out with another boy. It turned out it was her brother she'd been with."

Harding told SI two years ago that she had changed schools nearly every year throughout her childhood, "so I didn't have friends."

She still is. At skating competitions, she doesn't appear to be part of anyone's clique and isn't particularly friendly.

Growing up, Harding spent a lot of time with her father, who taught her how to hunt and fish. He also taught his daughter to replace a transmission, rebuild an engine and do a brake job. He said he had sworn off new cars because each time he bought one, he got laid off.

When Al Harding hurt his back, his 5-foot-1 daughter took over his chore of splitting wood, which she says helped give her unusual strength on the ice.

Harding has her own pool cue, but gave up drag racing at the Portland International Raceway when her automobile insurance company found out.

Despite bouts with asthma, Harding reportedly has been seen smoking in public, a penchant that doesn't please her coaches. She has said she smoked because of stress caused by marital problems.

Then there have been money problems. Nnt from a well-to-do background, Harding has struggled to pay for a sport that is very expensive.

Last summer, she said a man in Beverly Hills offered to pay her 1994 training costs of \$40,000. The offer turned out to be a hoax.

In August, her four-wheel-drive pickup was stolen from the shopping mall parking lot. The following month, someone mailed the license plate to Portland radio station KKRZ-FM with the return address: "Robin Hood and His Merry Men, Sherwood Forest, Nottingham, England."

Carlton's statistics spoke volumes, though, and there was little doubt that he was destined to become the 25th player elected in his first year of eligibility since the Hall of Fame's original election of 1936.

His enshrinement on July 31 will continue a rather recent trend among contemporaries who instantly made the jump to Cooperstown five years after retirement: Jackson, Tim Lincecum, Rod Carew, Joe Morgan, Jim Palmer, Carl Yastrzemski, Johnny Bench, Willie Stargell and Willie McVey.

In becoming the 217th player voted to the hall, Carlton issued a statement that said, "While I've never been one to place a great emphasis on individual awards, I'm

## Carlton, Only, Voted to Baseball Hall of Fame

By Claire Smith

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — If Reggie Jackson's election to the Hall of Fame last year proved that major league baseball's shrine has more than enough room for the enormously effervescent, the election of Steve Carlton this year proved something quite the opposite: There is also room in Cooperstown for the game's most quietly perplexing.

Carlton, winner of 329 major league games and a record total of four Cy Young awards, was the only player elected Wednesday to the Hall by the Baseball Writers Association of America, and the vote was overwhelming. In his first year of eligibility, the 49-year-old left-hander was named on 436 of 455 ballots, or 95.5 percent, far surpassing the required 75 percent (342 ballots) needed for election and achieving the fifth-highest percentage ever.

In dramatic juxtaposition, another Cooperstown hopeful, Orlando Cepeda, fell seven votes short of the required 342 in his 15th and final year of eligibility. He missed out despite a spirited campaign waged by the club he achieved the most fame with, the San Francisco Giants, as well as some members of Congress. Cepeda must now wait three years until he can be considered by the Veterans Committee, the only other body that can vote players into Cooperstown.

touched to be elected to the Hall of Fame.

Last week, in acknowledging the inevitability of the vote, Carlton spoke of what the induction ceremony this summer would be like.

"Maybe I'll give one of those Sally Field speeches, like the one she gave at the Oscars a few years ago," Carlton was quoted as saying in The Philadelphia Daily News. "Oh, you like me! You like me!"

Such recent comments suggest a mellowness to a man who is now a self-described gentleman farmer from Durango, Colorado. In his day, Carlton, a powerful 6 feet, 2 inches, 210 pounds of left-handed fury on the mound and pent-up fury off, was the left-handed equivalent of Nolan Ryan.

And the pitching did more than enough talking. After reaching the majors for good with the St. Louis Cardinals in 1967, Carlton set a National League record, since tied, by striking out 19 New York Mets in a game in 1969 (the Mets won), then became a 20-game winner to 1971.

But he really catapulted to the top of his game after being traded to the Philadelphia Phillies for Rick Wise on Feb. 25, 1972. That season, Carlton won 27 games, an incredible feat considering that the woeful Phillies won only 59.

In that magnificent 1972 season, Carlton recorded a stunning 1.97 earned run average and set a Phillies franchise record with 310 strikeouts.

He remained with Philadelphia into the 1986 season. In that time, he put together four 20-victory seasons and won four Cy Young Awards.

Carlton's dominance of National League hitters coincided with the rise of the Phillies, who he helped propel to one divisional playoff, five league championship series, two pennants and one World Series championship (1980).

In all, Carlton had a 329-344 career record, ninth on the pitching list and second to Warren Spahn among left-handers. He also struck out 4,136 batters, second to the recently retired Ryan.

Carlton was one of three pitchers on this year's ballot who had the rare dual accomplishments of having won more than 300 games and struck out more than 3,000 hitters.

Another was Phil Niekro, the agilest knuckleballer, who finished a distant third to the balloting, with 273 votes to his second year of eligibility. And also in his first year of eligibility was Don Sutton, a right-hander more noted for finesse — and for living in the shadows of Seaver and Carlton throughout his National League career. Sutton was fifth in the voting with 259 votes.

## SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA Standings

Atlantic Division	W	L	Pct	GB
New York	16	10	.615	0
Orlando	14	14	.500	2
Charlotte	13	15	.464	3
Washington	12	16	.431	4
Boston	11	17	.393	5
Philadelphia	10	18	.357	6
Atlanta	9	19	.321	7
Indiana	8	20	.286	8
Chicago	7	21	.250	9
Memphis	6	22	.214	10
San Antonio	5	23	.179	11
Utah	4	24	.143	12
Portland	3	25	.107	13
Los Angeles	2	26	.071	14
Golden State	1	27	.036	15

#### Western Conference

Pacific Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Seattle	16	10	.615	0
Phoenix	14	14	.500	2
San Jose	13	15	.464	3
Los Angeles	12	16	.431	4
Portland	11	17	.393	5
Golden State	10	18	.357	6
Utah	9	19	.321	7
San Antonio	8	20	.286	8
Chicago	7	21	.250	9
Memphis	6	22	.214	10
San Jose	5	23	.179	11
Phoenix	4	24	.143	12
Seattle	3	25	.107	13
Los Angeles	2	26	.071	14
Golden State	1	27	.036	15

#### Midwest Division

Central Division	W	L	Pct	GB
Minnesota	16	10	.615	0
Chicago	14	14	.500	2
Indiana	13	15	.464	3
Atlanta	12	16	.431	4
Philadelphia	11	17	.393	5
Washington	10	18	.357	6
Charlotte	9	19	.321	7
Orlando	8	20	.286	8
New York	7	21	.250	9
Boston	6	22	.214	10
San Antonio	5	23	.179	11
Phoenix	4	24	.143	12
Seattle	3	25	.107	13
Los Angeles	2	26	.071	14
Golden State	1	27	.036	15

### Major College Scores

Football	W	L	T
Georgia Tech	16	10	0
Alabama	14	12	0
Florida	12	14	0
Ohio State	10	16	0
Michigan	8	18	0
Illinois	6	20	0
Washington	4	22	0
Nebraska	2	24	0
Arizona	1	26	0
Colorado	0	28	0
Idaho	0	30	0
Wyoming	0	32	0
Utah	0	34	0
Montana	0	36	0
North Dakota	0	38	0
South Dakota	0	40	0
Nebraska	0	42	0
Arizona	0	44	0
Colorado	0	46	0
Idaho	0	48	0
Wyoming	0	50	0
Utah	0	52	0
Montana	0	54	0
North Dakota	0	56	0
South Dakota	0	58	0
Nebraska	0	60	0
Arizona	0	62	0
Colorado	0	64	0
Idaho	0	66	0
Wyoming	0	68	0
Utah	0	70	0
Montana	0	72	0
North Dakota	0	74	0
South Dakota	0	76	0
Nebraska	0	78	0
Arizona	0	80	0
Colorado	0	82	0
Idaho	0	84	0
Wyoming	0	86	0
Utah	0	88	0
Montana	0	90	0
North Dakota	0	92	0
South Dakota	0	94	0
Nebraska	0	96	0
Arizona	0	98	0
Colorado	0	100	0

### HOCKEY

#### NHL Standings

Atlantic Division	W	L	T	Pct	GB
New York	16	10	0	.615	0
Philadelphia	14	12	0	.538	2
Pittsburgh	12	14	0	.462	4
Washington	10	16	0	.385	6
Calgary	8	18	0	.308	8
Edmonton	6	20	0	.231	10
San Jose	4	22	0	.154	12
Los Angeles	2	24	0	.077	14
Chicago	1	26	0	.038	15
St. Louis	0	28	0	.000	16
San Jose	0	30	0	.000	17
Los Angeles	0	32	0	.000	18
Chicago	0	34	0	.000	19
St. Louis	0	36	0	.000	20
San Jose	0	38	0	.000	21
Los Angeles	0	40	0	.000	22
Chicago	0	42	0	.000	23
St. Louis	0	44	0	.000	24
San Jose	0	46	0	.000	25
Los Angeles	0	48	0	.000	26
Chicago	0	50	0	.000	27
St. Louis	0	52	0	.000	28
San Jose	0	54	0	.000	29
Los Angeles	0	56	0	.000	30
Chicago	0	58	0	.000	31
St. Louis	0	60	0	.000	32
San Jose	0	62	0	.000	33
Los Angeles	0	64	0	.000	34
Chicago	0	66	0	.000	35
St. Louis	0	68	0	.000	36
San Jose	0	70	0	.000	37
Los Angeles	0	72	0	.000	38
Chicago	0	74	0	.000	39
St. Louis	0	76	0	.000	40
San Jose	0	78	0	.000	41
Los Angeles	0	80	0	.000	42
Chicago	0	82	0	.000	43
St. Louis	0	84	0	.000	44
San Jose	0	86	0	.000	45
Los Angeles	0	88	0	.000	46
Chicago	0	90	0	.000	47
St. Louis	0	92	0	.000	48
San Jose	0	94	0	.000	49
Los Angeles	0	96	0	.000	50

### LAUSANNE, Switzerland

Most Olympic sports federations agreed Thursday to apply uniform anti-drug rules and sanctions, but soccer's governing body, FIFA, refused to ratify the accord.

Under the agreement proposed by the International Olympic Committee last June, sports that don't comply risk being expelled from the Olympic program.

At a meeting with IOC officials, delegates of some 30 summer and winter sports also gave preliminary backing to a new arbitration system intended to keep disputes out of civil courts. But Olympic officials said more work is needed on the details.

The new measures are intended to be in place for the 1996 Summer Olympics in Atlanta.

Prince Alexandre de Merode, head of the IOC's medical commission, said all sports except soccer agreed to impose minimum two-year suspensions for users of serious performance-enhancing drugs such as steroids; adopt the IOC's list of banned substances; and apply uniform testing procedures, including surprise, out-of-competition controls.

Under pressure from cycling, sports federations were given up to two years to toughen their anti-doping guidelines as required.

FIFA's secretary-general, Joseph Blatter, joined the talks on arbitra-

## FIFA Lone Holdout on IOC Drug Testing

The Associated Press

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Under pressure from cycling, sports federations were given up to two years to toughen their anti-doping guidelines as required.

FIFA's secretary-general, Joseph Blatter, joined the talks on arbitra-

tion but left before the later anti-doping meeting.

IOC officials said disputes remain with FIFA but that efforts to resolve them would continue.

FIFA can ban drug offenders from international competition for two years but let them compete nationally. It also has been slow to move in out-of-competition controls.

Many sports already apply immediate two-year suspensions for serious breaches but cycling moved to six months only last year.

The International Tennis Federation held out for a one-year ban for first offenders, saying the longer suspension could effectively end a player's career.

"They told me they agreed with two years," de Merode said. "I don't see the slightest difficulty with tennis."

Keba Mbaye of Senegal, chairman of the IOC's legal commission, said federation delegates voted in principle to find a new arbitration body independent of the IOC.

But the crucial code to govern arbitration, while largely drafted, was sent back to a working group after some sports bodies raised worries about their independence, officials said.

Soccer and volleyball were among the sports voicing reservations. An International Volleyball Federation official said there was a danger of overloading the new sys-

tem with minor problems, such as refereeing disputes, that should be handled within each federation.

The IOC still expects the tribunal, known as the International Council of Arbitration for Sport, to be set up this year, said the IOC's director-general, Francois Carrard.

"Most federations were ready to sign," Carrard said.

The tribunal ties to with IOC plans to require athletes at the Atlanta Games to waive their right to file lawsuits in disputes, including those over doping, and accept binding arbitration.

The issue has gained urgency in wake of the protracted appeals and

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## OBSERVER

## The Twain Meet

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Several months ago the authorities at the Mark Twain house in Hartford, Conn., asked if I would come and make a speech.

I said yes. What would you have said?

It was for a good cause: preservation of Mark's amazing old house, which looks like the house J. P. Morgan might have built if he'd been a Mississippi River steamboat pilot instead of a money changer. Frankly, however, it wasn't the good cause that appealed to me. It was the honor of the thing.

"Yes," I said, "of course I'll come and make the speech."

Now the actual possibility of actually making an actual speech never seriously crossed my mind. The engagement was made in the summer of 1993. The speech was not to be made until March 18, 1994.

This future seemed so remote that, with all the news about the stream, drive-by shootings and asteroids possibly hitting the earth without warning, I naturally assumed I would probably die before then and so, not have to make the speech.

Before putting the whole business out of mind, though, I spent a few days enjoying fantasies about the triumph I would score among Twain scholars.

These fantasies were not about the speech itself, but about the speech's aftermath. I fancied myself swamped with praise from the audience which had just heard my talk. They told me Mark Twain himself couldn't have done better.

Some said Mark, in fact, had never been half so entertaining as I had been this night.

The odd thing about these fantasies was that though I received tremendous praise for an incredibly witty speech, I couldn't think of anything even faintly amusing that I had said.

Time's passage did its healing work, and I had happily forgotten last summer's folly when Hartford telephoned the other day. "Could you give us the title of your speech?" asked the caller.

"Speech? What speech?" was the question that ran silently through

my mind. Could I possibly have promised to make a speech somewhere?

"Unlike," I told myself. In 1981 I made a speech in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel to an all-male audience that had anticipated belly dancers. It expressed my dissatisfaction with the program committee by pelted me with the dinner rolls, and I have not made a speech since, except to humor the kind of people who hold guns to your head.

"The Mark Twain house," said faraway Hartford, and all was horribly clear, the horror being implicit in the request for a speech title. They were not only going ahead with the speech, they wanted a title for it. This could mean only one thing.

They expected a speech that was about something. I promised to phone right back as soon as I put the finishing touches on my peroration, and have been sitting here ever since trying to think of a title.

What do you think of "Holistic Tropism and Subliminal Lamentation in Mark Twain's Mississippi Writings: A Suppressed Struggle Between Conscience and Riparian Rights"?

No, I don't know what it means either, but it sounds terrifying enough to satisfy the American lust for oratorical abuse. It is also meaningless enough to cover anything I may have to say in the event the Earth isn't struck soon now by an asteroid big enough to wipe out Hartford.

Is the need to hear speeches peculiarly American? We claim to be the oratorical gales, yet feel the lodge's annual hotel banquet is incomplete without an after-dinner speaker soporific enough to overpower the coffee.

Do the French fill 10,000 hotel ballrooms every night to listen to after-dinner speeches? The Italians? The Sri Lankans? The Ugandans?

Ah, there's a lively title! "Was Tom Sawyer an American Uzbek and Aunt Polly a Boris Yeltsin in Drag?" Or maybe, "If Mark Twain's Favorite President Was Grant, What's So Awful About Ordinary Guys Liking Bill Clinton?"

Don't worry, Hartford. As Jack Benny used to say, "I'm thinking, I'm thinking."

New York Times Service

## Welcome to the Whole Earth Millennium

By Patricia Leigh Brown

Sausalito, California — The sign in the courtyard said, "Welcome to the Millennium." And next to the offices of the Millennium Whole Earth Catalog — the forthcoming sequel to the pivotal 1960s generational bible — someone was building an "experiential" multicolored tetrahedron with a metal ball suspended from it.

Howard Rheingold, the editor in chief, was dressed in a kaleidoscopic fashion that looked as if the parking lot of a Grateful Dead concert had wandered onto his clothes. Then, amid a kazoo chorus, Wavy Gravy, that legendary '60s civil disobedient, led an invocation to bless the M-WEC, as the millennium catalogue is known.

One participant described the group of 30 or so writers and editors who had assembled from all over the country for a one-day millennium powwow as "granola-crunching, endorphin-drenched techno-druids." It was the utopia business as usual at 27 Gate Five Road.

Twenty-five years ago, Stewart Brand, then a 30-year-old renegade best known as one of Ken Kesey's Merry Pranksters, gazed out an airplane window into "dark nothing" and slipped into a reverie about how he could best help his friends who were starting communes "with and you in the sticks."

He gave birth to the idea of the Whole Earth Catalog, an enterprise that two and a half million readers, a National Book Award and at least one nervous breakdown later, he would call "a mistake that worked."

He and Lois Jennings Brand, then his wife, loaded up a pickup with mimeographed sheets on subjects like tantra, cybernetics and seeds, and went to see friends on the New Mexico-California commune circuit. Then, he and his friends wrote and designed a shaggy, witty compendium, an "access to tools," whose publication in 1968 seemed, for a time anyway, to open up the world.

Even now, after the Last Whole Earth Catalog (1971), the (Updated) Last (1975) and the Next (1981) have all come and gone, there remains a palpable sense of idealism about it all. But in 1968, the land itself was deemed the vehicle for remaking the planet. Today, it is the computer.

Where the original Whole Earthers communicated via underground newspapers and the U.S. mail, these days they commune via the WELL (the Whole Earth 'Lectronic Link), a computer teleconference system.

In place of backpacking and goat farming, the Millennium Whole Earth Catalog, to be published this fall by HarperSan Francisco, will include six pages on how to use



Internet and a section on "citizen encryption," private coded messages to prevent computer intrusions.

The countercultural ideal of democratic access to tools of living independent of established political and commercial interests, is now being applied to a new sphere.

"It is not just a collection of knowledge," said Rheingold, who has served as a consultant to the congressional Office of Technology Assessment and whose work includes books on virtual reality and the virtual community. "The idea is to change the way people think."

The original Whole Earth Catalog chronicled changes in thinking in all their overgrown peacock glory. To young women in peasant blouses and young men in fringed buckskin, the catalogue was a revelation. Between its covers — the front a dreamy photo of Earth as seen

## Views From the Catalogue, Then and Now

HERE are some excerpts from the old and new editions.

**The Original**

**ON EATING MUSHROOMS:**

"Finding a strange, shiny, luminous colored growth on dark rotting wood is surprise and pleasure; to extend that experience into identifying it and possibly eating it is even better."

**ON COMMUNES:** "One reason we promote communes is that there's

no better place to make all the wishful mistakes; to get your nose rubbed in your fondest fantasies."

**ON WATER BEDS:** "A variety of wave motions can be induced; adding interest to life's little pleasures."

**The Millennium Update**

**ON COMPLEXITY:** "Computers have made formerly theoretical sciences into experimental sciences (model your idea and see if it runs), and new comfort with nonlinear,

chaotic systems means that the models and the real world are growing ever closer together."

**ON CHAOS:** "Our perceptual world is much more fractal than it is Euclidean. Look at anything long enough and it falls apart."

**ON THE COSMOS:** "Human minds are large enough to contain something that has been expanding at the speed of light for 15 billion years."

## WEATHER

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

Europe	Today	High	Low	W	Today	High	Low	W
Amsterdam	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
London	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Paris	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Rome	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Madrid	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Barcelona	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Brussels	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Frankfurt	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Munich	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Vienna	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Zurich	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Stockholm	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Helsinki	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Tallinn	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Riga	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Warsaw	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Berlin	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Copenhagen	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Oslo	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Stockholm	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Helsinki	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Tallinn	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Riga	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
Warsaw	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49	11:52	11:52	9:49	9:49
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Riga	11:52	11:5						